PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Launches and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

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No. 54,271.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
8-39 P.M. 1907.				
30th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
7th Dec.	MARMORA	10509		
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6898
21st "	ARABIA	7903		
28th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
1908.				
4th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
11th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
18th "	OCEANA	6610		
25th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
1st Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
8th "	CALEDONIA	7538	VICTORIA	6522
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284		
22nd "	MACEDONIA	10512		
29th "	ARCADIA	6625		
7th Mar.	CALEDONIA	7538	BRITANNIA	6525
14th "	ARABIA	7903		
21st "	CALEDONIA	7538	MOOLTAN	9631
28th "	PERSIA	7951		
4th Apr.	MARMORA	10509		
11th "	EGYPT	7912		
18th "	CALEDONIA	7538	MOLDAVIA	9500
25th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
2nd May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th "	CALEDONIA	7538		
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	ARABIA	7903		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperatives under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, sailing at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
Bombay, 28th September 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

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PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. 1907.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	20th Feb. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	19th Mar. "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	11th June "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Verron	6th Dec. 1907.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	3rd Jan. 1908.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	31st Jan. 1908.

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	15th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	4,362	E. Cucchi	15th Jan. 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	A. Cogliolo	18th Feb. 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 800; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning *via* Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY to SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
*CAPRI	6,000		12th Dec. 1907.
LEVANZO	5,000	G. Belsito	9th Jan. 1908.
CAPRI	6,000		17th Feb. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

Through Bills of Lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and Australian Ports issued.

EXTRA DEPARTURE TO GENOA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000		about 20th Dec. 1907.

Good and Cheap Single Saloon Accommodation.

* The S. S. Capri, leaving on 17th Dec. will call at Penang taking Cargo and Passengers.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
Rs. 90, BOMBAY ROAD.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
DUMRA	2,170	Mon. 2nd Dec.	11 a. m.	P. D. & O.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 5th Dec.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 6th Dec.	7 a. m.	(direct). *

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd Dec., calling at Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th Dec., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, sailing about 7th Dec.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Africans, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
28th November, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

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Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

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Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec 1907
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Dec. 1907
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st Jan. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Jan. 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Feb. 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th Feb. 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th March 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April 1908
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April 1908
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* † CHINA	5999	A. de Petris	25th Dec
* † F. FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th Jan. 1908.
* † NIPPON	6317	F. Tarabocchia	25th Feb, 1908.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	26th Dec,

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	606	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*990	489	809
Karachi	44	"	40	...	33	...

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	City of Karachi	...	...	...	3 Dec.	27 Dec.
	City of Madrid	...	3 Dec.	11 Dec.	21 Dec.	15 Jan 08
	City of Glasgow	...	15 "	25 "	6 Jan. 08	28 "

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY.

†	City of London	...	...	7 Dec.	...	12 Jan.
‡	Trafford Hall	...	...	25 "	...	18 "
	City of Calcutta	..	5 Feb.	10 Mar.	..	3 April
	City of London	...	15 "	24 "	..	15 "
	City of Glasgow	...	10 Mar.	18 April	...	10 May

† For Antwerp and London.
‡ For Havre and Liverpool,

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
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SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
* KAISER	2724	Von Holdt	2nd Dec 1907.
† GOUVERNEUR	3336	Burmeister	13th Dec 1907.
PRAESIDENT	3310	Tepe	23rd Dec 1907.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

*Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.
† Will call at Seychelles.
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24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 5TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..... Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

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Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

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Acting Manager.
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THE BANK OF INDIA, Ld

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CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

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SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

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E. E. SAVI,
AG. AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 24,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND... " 11,550,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND ..... " 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND ..... " 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

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FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

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Do, —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-3 Canning Street, Calcutta.

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Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

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MAGIC PILLS.

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1. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 to accompany the Tender.
2. Form of Tender with Schedule, Specification and Agreement may be obtained at the Chief Engineer's Office, Ballard Road, on payment of Rs. 5.
3. The covers to be endorsed "Tender for Coal." The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.
4. The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful Tender.
5. Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer received formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.
6. The Tender must state whether English or Indian Coal is offered and give the name of the Colliery.

P. GLYNN MESSENT, M. INST. C.E.,
Chief Engineer.

CHIEF ENGINEER'S OFFICE, BALLARD ROAD,
BOMBAY, 29th NOVEMBER, 1907.

THE BOMBAY CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, 4th of December, 1907, at 6-30 P.M., to consider the question of the INSTALLATION OF ELECTRIC LIGHT and FANS in the premises of the Club.

SYDNEY COPE,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY, 25TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of the undermentioned will be received by the Ordnance Officer in charge, Madras Arsenal, Fort St. George, up to 2 P.M. on 12th December, 1907. For further particulars, see page 1543 of Fort St. George Gazette, dated 19th November, 1907.

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2. Forms of Tenders will only be sold to each Tenderer separately.

IBRAHIM AHMADI, L.C.E., F.R.I.B.A.,
Executive Engineer,
THANA DISTRICT.

THANA, 16TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

CANDIDATES INTENDING TO JOIN the COLLEGE during the next year should submit their applications before the 4th January next, on which date an Entrance Test for those who have not passed either the School Final or Matriculation Examination will be held.

Eleven Government Scholarships are likely to be available and will be awarded mainly to those candidates who are recommended by Collectors in the Presidency. While admitting paying students as well as Government Scholars preference will be given to those who have passed either the School Final or Matriculation Examination and those who come up to the standard of height and chest measurements prescribed in the College Rules and Regulations, a copy of which will be forwarded on application.

The total number of Scholarships has been increased from 15 to 21 and the amount of scholarship given is also increased from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Besides this Scholars are not required to pay College fees. Other conditions regarding scholarships will be found in the Rules and Regulations.

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ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

Messrs. G. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1864, they have a thorough knowledge of the Market, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those acquiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are handled by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER, LONDON."

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves, and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to Inspection). "KADI" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—New and Second-Hand. Seymour Dove and Coy. can offer Lower Rates than any other retailer for reliable Instruments. Pianos from Rs. 150 to Rs. 1,100. Call or write—Tuners and Repairers SEYMOUR DOVE AND CO., Fort.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly Budget and the Weekly Mail Editions when available, are supplied on the following terms:—The price varies, according to lapse of time between As 2 and Rs 2 and higher for very old issues, if available.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail from Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10 (single copy Annas 4) "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1879.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and Rail Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING & STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE to CYCLISTS.—Messrs. WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists of Church Gate Street, are removing from their present premises to "MAHOMED BUILDING" Hornby Road, next door to Paris-India from 1st November.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the 'Pall Mall Budget" + also containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Re 12. Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4 post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 4-8 respectively. Mofussil Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Connoisseurs. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., opposite Gocaldas Tulpal Hospital Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in Shade—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive an expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—Vide Press Notices. Price:—Re. 1.

WANTED.—A First Class experienced ENGINEER for up-country Spinning Mills. Apply personally with copies of Testimonials to Jamnadas Bros., at Shamset Street, opposite Muljee Jetha's Market, Bombay.

WANTED.—A few PAYING GUESTS (European)—Cool premises, near "Taj Mahal." Quiet family. Good Table. Two Bachelor friends in each bedroom with Bath-room attached, or one Bachelor in each bedroom with Bath-room. Apply early to Box No. 2,900, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER
NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself by the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

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THERAPION is sold by principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England 2/6 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on Bottle. Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY THEACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

The sale of lands in villages near Poona advertised to take place on Saturday, the 30th inst., at our Rooms has been POSTPONED until further intimation.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 29th Inst., at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Cabins," Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, the valuable and neat teak-wood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture made to order such as set of dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner waggon, drawing-room sofas and chairs, cabinets, English bedsteads, single and double almiras, marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes press, cottage piano by Knake in good order, first rate full size slate billiard table by Roberts, with balls, cues, &c., steel wheel rubber-tyred vis-a-vis, powerful waler horse, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, windproof lamps, garden plants, etc., the property of the late D. Duncan, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Minocher Villa (2nd floor), Sassoon Dock Road, Middle Colaba, (behind Mithi Lodge), the valuable and handsome French polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture of the latest design, consisting of set of dining table and chairs, mirror sideboard, dinner-waggon, drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs, cabinets, marble-topped tables and teapoys, bedstead, single and double mirror-door almiras, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawers, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, cottage piano by Marks and Co., English ice box by Bolton-American organ, open carved blackwood chiffonier, writing table, chairs, teapoys, etc., suitable for presents, glassware, crockeryware, platedware, wind-, proof lamps, pictures, Brussell's carpets, rich table ornaments, etc., the property of J. E. Monk, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

WEEKLY ACTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd Prox., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. CRAWORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as iron bedsteads cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing, wash-hand and writing tables, sofas and chairs, round table, glass door large size show cupboard, cottage piano by August Dassel, iron safes.

10 Rolls Japanese paper for furniture.

1 D. B. Hammerless ejector 12 bore shot gun in leather case.

AT 3-30 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 Handsome rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 Handsome rubber-tyred victoria.
1 Steel rubber-tyred french-polished office shigram.
1 Rubber-tyred brougham. and any orther carriages and horses which may be offered.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 BUNCHES OF 16 STRINGS OF 70 WHITE ROUND PEARLS.

On MONDAY, the 2nd December, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms by order and account and risk of the concerned 3 Bunches of 16 short strings of 70 White Round Pearls, weighing about 121 Carats nett, and about 175 chows.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the pearls to be taken delivery of within 2 days from the sale.

AUCTION SALE of 27 Bales, Bengal Gin and Raw Cotton and Cotton picking.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and Assignee of

GRAND AUCTION SALE

OF

Antique Imperial China Porcelain.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM

E. W. BRYANT, Esq.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

Will sell by Public Auction to the Highest Bidder, without limit or reserve, the above-mentioned Collection, Comprising

VASES, CARAFFES, PLATES, BOWLS, Etc.

ON THE

30th November, 1907, at 2-30 p.m.

AT THE

CARPET DEPÔT,

MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

(at the corner of Bell Lane.)

Ladies are respectfully invited.

Mr. A. M. JACOB, late of Simla, has kindly consented to hold the Hammer.

☞ ***The articles are now on view.***

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *November 27.*] [BOMBAY, *November 28.*

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	82 1/2	1/4	
3 do. Rentes	95		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	99 1/2	1/4	
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83	1/4	
Bar Silver in London ...	26 9/16		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	26 15/16		3/16
Do. in New York ...	57 3/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·25		unchgd
Do. do. do. Berlin.	20·56		1
Do. do. do. New York.	4·86 3/8		3/8
Discount Bank of England Rate.	7p c. since	7th	inst.
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	6 1/8		3/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	5 1/4		1/8
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	6 7/8		1/8
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	6 7/8		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	4 3/4		3/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	5 1/8		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 11/16d. unchgd.

Closing tone of Silver :—Fall caused by speculative selling from the East.

Council Bills :—

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day—

Rs. } No allotment { to Calcutta. to Bombay. to Madras.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS :—

Rs. } No allotment. { to Calcutta. to Bombay. to Madras.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ... Rs. Nil.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spots	...Steady.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Dull.
Manchester	...Steady
Total Sales	...10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,000
Imports	... 8,000
Mid-Americans	...6·10+11
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	10 1/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·69 +06	5·69 +06	5·71 +05	5·73 +05	5·74 +04
Apl.-May.	**May-June**	**June-July**	**July-Aug**	
5·75 +04	5·76 +04	5·76 +04	5·75 +03	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	47,000 bales.
Do. do. last year...	55.000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	9,000 "
Do. to Continent... ...	47,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·25+05 unchgd

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·95+11 / Do. do. March 10·70+08 — Advanced owing to light interior movement and to decreasing stocks.

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton.—11 1/8+1/16

Futures—Month of Dec. 10·82+12

Do. do. Jan. 10·79+10

Closing Tone of Futures.—Firm.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—40 1/4—Nov.-Dec.—London—Done—Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85o/o ex-ship 57 1/2 —Apl.-May—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 53½ Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Nominal —Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47, Nov.-Dec.—Sellers —Canal.

Tone of Linseed—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 5 7/8 unchgd.

Sugar :—

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F India, 12s.

Months of Shipment—Jan.-Mar.—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber—

Para Rubber 3/4d, Buyers.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	67s
Yellow Metal	4l 7/8
Cottonseed :—	Rs. 24 0 0

Tone—Easier.

GROUNDNUTS :— Rs. 46 0 0 Jan.-Feb.

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, Ap.-May. Rs. 5 15 0

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,395
India	61
Indian Specie Bank	47½ to 48

Mills :—

Century	1,750
David	325
Kohinoor...	735
Maneckji Petit	3,160

Miscellaneous :—

Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	5?
Tresher and Co	615

Railways :—

Tapti Valley	440

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	7,468	bales.
Wheat	48,945	cwts
Linseed	1,988	"
Rapeseed	60	"
Gingellyseed	10,027	"
Poppyseed	207	"
Groundnuts	871	"
Castorseed	1,962	"
Rice	110,926	"
Myrabollams	5,069	"
Cottonseed	4,412	"
Mowrasee	566	"
Gram	6,208	"
Joowar	1,985	"
Maize	nil	

KARACHI FREIGHTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 28.

FREIGHTS.—There is nothing to report in the way of improvement. The same stagnant condition prevails. The news from the Punjab and the United Provinces is as gloomy as ever and the prospects of rain seem to be hopeless.

ENGAGEMENTS.—The Ellerman line "City of Karachi" Marseilles and Liverpool, 2,000 tons is quoted at 10s. The B. I. S. N. Company, Antwerp, December, 200 tons, cotton, at 15s. The Wilson line Hull, December, 500 tons, cotton, at 14s. Chagondass, Antwerp, ready, 425 tons, at 9s. Speculators, London, December, 3,200 tons at 12s. 6d.

CHARTERS.—None reported.

A small business passed during the week for December shipment, the law rate of freight tempting shippers.

Prospects of further bookings are not good at present, and though the demand is likely to spring up for shipment of cotton and seeds early in 1908, it seems as if the freight business of 1907 were at an end.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "UMZUMBI."

The following passengers will proceed to Gravesend by the Natal Direct Line s s. "Umzumbi" to-day from the stream. There will be the usual medical inspection of the cabin passengers at Ballard Pier at 11 a. m. sharp and heavy baggage is to be sent there by 10 a m. Deck passengers must be present at the Prince's Dock disinfecting shed at 9 a. m. with all their baggage :—

Mr. J Anderson, Col G C Atkinson, Mr J A Best, Miss Cromie, Capt A L Davies, Mrs, infant and nurse, Flower, Mr. W H Gray, Miss E C Hope, Rev A E B Leahy, Miss Mayne, Mrs Mellor, and Mr N P N Wadia.

A NOBLEMAN RECOMMENDS ZAM-BUK.

SCALP SORES FROM INFANCY.

SENSATIONAL CURE BY ZAM-BUK.

After 16 years' severe suffering from scalp-eczema, the son of Mrs. June Harrod, of the Drift, Colly-weston, Nr., Stamford, Northants, was completely cured by Zam-Buk.

"When he was about a year old," said Mrs. Harrod to a reporter, "my son, Henry, who is now eighteen, had a spot on the side of his head. It soon began to spread in an alarming manner. Scabs and sores formed all over the scalp, at times discharging very badly, and when the head dried up after bandaging scales would peel off. We spent no end of money on doctors, and tried more ordinary ointments, lotions, and medicines, than I can remember, yet despite every care, it all seemed in vain.

"At last I was advised to send him to the Infirmary. During the three years he was in the Institution, the doctors shaved his head, and tried all sorts of things, which were, however, of no avail. We did all we could to alley his sufferings by applying various remedies, but for sixteen years his head was never free from disease. Practically the whole of that time it was in bandages. Then Lord Joicey-Cecil, on whose farm the boy was employed, very kindly told us that if we would use Zam-Buk he would defray the cost of the treatment.

"I commenced to use it in March last year, and not many days elapsed before sores began to heal up, and the scabs gradually peeled off. In a few weeks the bandages were discarded and the lad was able to attend regularly to his work and go about like anybody else, free from disease.

"Thanks to Zam-Buk, he has now a clear healthy scalp and a good head of hair. I have the greatest faith in Zam-Buk and find a handy box very useful at home for injuries and skin troubles."

Zam-Buk is an absolute necessity in every household. It is the recognised cure for piles, eczema, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chafing, itch, stiffness, abscesses, Delhi sores, ulcers, and for all diseased, injured and irritated conditions of the skin. Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2-4 from all Chemists and Stores, or direct from The Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square Calcutta, Rs. 1-2 and Rs. 2-8 post free.

ZAM-BUK FREE.

Cut out this coupon and send with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample pot of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 29th Nov. 1907.

Zam-Buk

RUB IT IN

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£ 5 7 0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 Z F. O. B. Liverppol	£ 13 2 6
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India	£ 5 12 6

Beef and Mutton Tallow—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	...24s.
" " Mutton Tallow	...35s. 6d.
General tone of Tallow Auction	...Quiet

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [28TH NOVEMBER, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Exchange :—

The market opened steady for T. T. at 1s, 3 13/16d., Demand 1s. 3 7/8d., and Credits three months 1s. 4 8/16d., with moderate business passing.

	READY	FORWARD.
T. T. on London	1s. 3 13-16d.	1s. 4d. Feb.
Demand "	1s. 3 7 8d.	1s. 32d. "
3 Months' Sight Credits ..	1s. 3 7-32d.	11 32d.
3 Months, Sight Documentary	1s.	17-32d.
3 Months' Sight " Credits Francs ".....	196 1/4.	
3 Months' Sight Credits " Marks "	9 1/4.	
30 Days' Sight on Hongkong	150 1/4.	
30 Days' Sight on Yokohama.....	151s.	149½ Jan.
30 Days' Sight on s, Shanghai	1/l.	

Government Paper :—

The market opened for cash and 1st settlement at Rs. 95-13 and for 2nd settlement at Rs. 95-12, a fair amount of business having been transacted. Prices rose an eighth in directions, and the market closed firm at Rs. 95-14 for cash as well as for 1st and 2nd settlement. Calcutta reports also advise a fair amount of business, the rates quoted being cash Rs. 95-15 and Rs. 95-13 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95-14
1st Settlement	" 95-14
2nd Settlement	" 95-14

Bullion :—

Bar Silvar in London is quoted for Ready at 26½ and for forward delivery in two months at 26 9/8, and at the close there were more buyers than sellers. The local opened firm at 68-8 and advanced a rupee to 69-8. Bar Gold continues steady.

We quote :—

	Rs. a. p.
English Bar Gold	24 4 0
Australian Bar Gold	24 3 0
Bombay Bar Gold	24 2 0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15 2 0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15 2 0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	68 14 0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	69 2 0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

There was little change in prices on the opening of the market this morning. As buyers were holding off prices, became slightly easier during the afternoon, and business was done at about Re. 1 lower than opening rates. The demand for contracts was however only moderate. At the close the market is quiet as under.

A fair business was reported at Colaba by shippers in both new and old crop ready, but mills were buying only very quietly.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	275	March 08
Good M. G. Broach	267 1/2	
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	233/4	Jan. 08
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	227	
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	218	
Fine M. G. Amraoti	217/18	
Fine M. G. Muttia	205	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	199	
Fine M. G. Khandeish	205	
Fine M. G. Bengals	197/8	
Fine M. G. Bengals	201	March 08
F. G. H. G. Bengals	198 1/2	Jan. 08

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone...	Firm.
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales.
Total Imports	23.000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	M.-A.
5·74 +05	5·74 +05	5·76 +05	5·78 +05	5·79 +05
A.-M.	**M.-J.**	**J.-J.**	**J.-A.**	
5·80 +05	5·81 +05	5·81 +05	5·80	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet with little doing, and we quote as follows :—

Ready	Rs. 7 15 0 B. T.
December	" 8 5 0 R. T.
May...	" 8 9 0 R. T.

RAPESEED—

The market is easier and prices are giving way. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore ...	Rs. 3 0 0 B. T.
Yellow Guserat ...	" 10 2 0

Gingellyseed :—

The marked is very steady with a moderate business doing. We quote :—

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Tone—Quiet.

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Tone—Easier.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines : ten, and 2 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARTON—November 18, at Saidpur, E. B. S. Rly, the wife of G. Berkley Barton, of a son.

LEES—November 17, at Jacobstowe, Maymyo, Burma, the wife of Oswald Lees, of a daughter.

USBORNE—November 22, at Rawalpindi, the wife of C. F. Usborne, I. C. S., of a son.

DEATHS.

GREGORY—November 16, at Allahabad, Thomas Winter Gregory, aged 81 years and 8 months (late Buncombe & Co).

JOHNSON—November 20, at Bangalore, Captain Charles Johnson, late of the Ordnance Department, Madras, after a short illness.

LETANG—November 23, at Perians-yakanpollom, Mr. J. P. Letang, Sub-Assistant, Madras Revenue Survey, of cholera.

PHENIX—November 19, at Jubbulpore, Mr. Ambrose L. A Phenix, late driver, G. I. P. Ry., aged 38 years.

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TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 54m., Sun sets 6h. 0m.; High water, 5-21m, 6-20s., Low water, 0-56s.

P. & O. Steamer "Peninsular," with English Mails of 15th instant, due to arrive at 7 a.m.

Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p.m.

Skating Rink, 9-30 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade, 7 p. m., 8 30 p. m. and 10 p. m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Nov. 28th. Last Quarter, 9h. 51-0m. a.m.; Nov. 9th, in Perigee, 11-5h. a. m.; Nov. 25th, in Apogee, 11-3h., a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, November 30.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Factory Labour Commission, Secretariat, 2 p. m. Grand Lodge of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, annual communication, Freemason's Hall. Madame Albani's Concert. The Hippodrome, Esplanade, 9-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 54m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 6-28m., 7-45s.; Low water, 0-15m., 1-45s.

Sunday, December 1.—1st Sunday in Advent. Parsi Tower of Silence consecration ceremony at Deolali. Sun rises, 6h. 55m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 7-35m, 8-45s., Low water, 1-35m., 2-26s.

Monday, December 2.—Municipal Corporation, 3-30 p.m. New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, 42-48, Church Gate Street, 3-30 p. m. Madame Albani's Concert. Sun rises, 6h 55m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 8-28m., 9-35s.; Low water, 2-35m., 3-4s.

Tuesday, December 3.—Municipal Standing Committee, 5-10p.m. Madame Albani's Concert. Jeta's Fans Supply and Engineering Company, Standard Buildings, 5-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 56m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m.; High water, 9-17m., 10-20s.; Low water, 3-25m., 3 41s.

Wednesday, December 4.—His Excellency the Governor's Levee, Secretariat, 5 p.m. Concert, Y. M. C. A. Hall, in aid of the Wesleyan Marathi Orphanage, 9-15 p m Bombay Club, special general meeting, 6p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 57m., Sun sets 6h. 0m., High water, 10 4m., 11-3s.; Low water, 4-11m., 4-18s.

Thursday, December 5.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 57m., Sun sets, 6h. 0m ; High water, 10-50m., 11-45s.; Low water, 4-55m., 4-56s.

LIQUOR-SHOPS IN BOMBAY.—The Bombay Temperance Council have written to the Excise Collector objecting against the proposed opening of liquor-shops for the retail sale of foreign liquors at Sussex Road, Byculla ; Wellington Lines near the Band Stand; and Hummum Street, Fort.

THE FOURTH ALL-INDIA TEMPERANCE CONFERENCE.—Babu Norendra Nath Sen, the venerable Editor of the "Indian Mirror," Calcutta, has kindly consented to preside at the Fourth All-India Temperance Conference, which takes place at Surat in Christmas week.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—Members of the Brotherhood are requested to note a slight change in the printed Programme. On Sunday the 1st December the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, will conduct the Senior Class at 9 a.m. (S.T.) when he will expound Wordsworth's Prelude. Members are requested to attend with their books.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.—We learn that Mr. W. D. Sheppard, the Municipal Commissioner, arriving in Bombay by the first mail steamer in December, will resume charge of his office from Mr. S. M. Edwardes, who has made himself very popular during his acting incumbency. Mr. Edwardes will then go into the Secretariat, where he is appointed Secretary to Government in the General Department.

THE CINEMATOGRAPH.—The "Excelsior" Company has attained a position of great popularity. Though three shows are held nightly, the pavilion is usually full to overflowing. Constant changes of programme take place, and consequently there is always something new to be seen. The item "Dogs used as Smugglers," which seems to have taken the popular fancy very much, has been asked for by a large number of constant visitors, and the management have added that film to the programme that is now running.

THEFT AT WALKESHWAR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Bodley charged Mahadew Hussia, an old offender, with the theft of articles of wearing apparel belonging to one Morar Lal and another Hindu. Last Wednesday the two complainants were bathing in Bangunga Tank at Walkeshwar leaving their clothes at the steps of the tank, when the accused removed the clothes and ran away. He was subsequently arrested. The accused, who had four previous convictions against him, was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive twenty stripes.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—At the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Joaquim Joseph Francis De Lima (39), Superintendent of the stables of the Tramways Company at Colaba. The evidence showed that on Wednesday evening the deceased was trying to go from platform No. 6 to platform No. 5 of the Victoria Terminus Station when he was knocked down and run over by the Punjab mail train which was entering the Station. Both his legs were fractured and he was removed to the hospital, where the injured limbs were amputated. He, however, never rallied. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

BURNT TO DEATH.—At the St. George's Hospital, Bombay, last evening, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Charlotte Somers (29), European, living at Byculla. It appeared that on the 23rd instant she put charcoal in a sigri, poured a bottle of kerosene oil over it, and lit it with a match. She then had a thin dressing gown which caught fire and she was burnt all over her body. One Mr. Butterfield with whom she lived immediately came to her rescue, and poured cold water on her. He then removed her to the hospital, where she died subsequently. While in the hospital Police Inspector Canty asked her if any one was to blame and she said it was her own carelessness. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A SCHOOL GATHERING.—A distribution of prizes to the pupils of Antonio De Souza's School was held last evening in the compound of the Gloria Church, Mazagon, Bombay, his Grace the Arch-bishop, Bishop of Damaun, presiding. The proceedings opened with an interesting programme of music and recitations. The Rev. Father De Sa, head master of the school, then read the report for the closing year, which stated that the year was a good one. The number of pupils on the roll was 145 as against 139 in the previous year. For the first time in the history of the institution a student was this year sent up for the first grade examination in drawing. The prizes having been presented to the successful pupils, the Chrairman expressed his satisfaction at the progress made by the school and wished it a still greater success.

SUICIDE BY HINDU WOMEN.—At Sir J. J. Hospital, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Sakubai (23), a Hindu woman. It appeared that the deceased lived with her husband, a barber, at Bhendi Bazar. About a fortnight ago the man started for a pilgrimage to Pandharpur. The deceased wanted to go with him, but was not allowed to do so. This apparently pressed upon her mind and on the 24th instant she took a dose of opium, from the effects of which she died subsequently. A verdict of suicide was recorded.—Another inquest was held on the body of Vajkorbai (40), also a Hindu woman. The deceased had been suffering from fever for the past six months. Early on Wednesday morning she went into the sea at Walkeshwar in a fit of delirium and was drowned. A verdict of suicide by drowning herself in the sea, while under the delirium of fever, was returned.

REVIVAL OF PURANIC PROSE PLAYS IN MARATHI.—The Maharashtra Theatrical Company gave a performance last Saturday at the Bombay Theatre, Grant Road. Among the large and respectable audience were H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur and the Princes of Sangli. "The slaying of Kichak" was the tragedy enacted. The ability displayed in staging the play was conspicuous. The enthusiastic and unflogging interest as well as the intelligent appreciation shown by the audience bore testimony to the masterly treatment of this episode from the Mahabharat as dramatised by Mr. Khadilkar of Poona. This tragedy, which has taken the Marathi speaking population by storm, deals mainly with the high-handed doings and the aggressive policy of Kichak at the time the Pandava Princes were passing their term of exile *incognito* at the Court of Virat. Some of the incidents in the play, particularly the tussle between the "Extremist" Khima and the "Moderate" Dharmaraj and the pathetic appeal of the persecuted Draupadi, have stirring elements in them which carry away the spectators. With the introduction of operas on Maratha boards in the early eighties, prose plays in this language had almost disappeared from Western India. High praise is therefore due to this troupe of actors—many of whom are University men—, for this timely revival.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

THE hired Transport Assaye, Captain F. H. Seymour, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Southampton which port she left on the 6th November, with the 1st King's Dragoon Guards and Drafts consisting of 74 officers, 23 ladies, 8 children, 21 warrant officers, 22 women and 26 children, 1,259 non-commissioned officers and men, 42 women and 54 children. The 1st King's Dragoon Guards, were transhipped on board the R. I. M. S. Northbrook, and the other troops were landed at the Sassoon Dock and despatched in two special troop trains to Lucknow and Belgaum respectively. The following are the names of the officers :—

1st King's Dragoon Guards and Mrs
Lieut-Col W G S Farguson, and daughter
Major F J L Hilton
Major H J Williams and Mrs
Bt. Major P Moir-Byers
Bt Major W J Locket. D S O
Bt Major D A Baosham
Bt Major W G F Renton
Lieut and Adjt S G O Ridderborg
Lieut G R H Cheape
Lieut D O Brown
Lieut L H C Cheape
Lieut E A Wishbott
Lieut S E Harvey
Lieut W R Cooper
2nd Lieut H M Fleming
2nd Lieut G N Champion de Crespigny
2nd Lieut L H Hawkins
2nd Lieut W R Read
2nd Lieut H S Hatfield
2nd Lieut T A D Thompson
Lieut and Qr Mr W T J Wells and 3 children
Capt and Mrs W Plowman
Lieut-Col A S Rose. R A M C
Lieut-Col H H Brown, R A M C
Major G D Luard, 1st S Rifles
Major and Mrs A C Pitman, R G A
Major R W Clements, R A M C
Capt and Mrs G A Taylor, 2nd Leinster
Capt A Gorham. 1st R M F s
Capt C Brambell. R A M C
Lieut G St L Thornton, R F A
Lieut R V Turner, R F A
Lieut R J Maclaren, 1st W Yorks
Lieut O St J Lynch, R E
Lieut H J C Campbell, R E
Lieut J H Thorn, R G A
Lieut H J Morshead. R E
Lieut K H Devitt, R F A
Lieut W R M Hartcup, Durham L I
Lieut H L Pope, R G A
Lieut P Forrest, R A M C
Lieut J A Stewart, 500 Rifles
Major and Mrs P R Robertson, 1st S Rifles and child,
Capt A Goldsmith, R Sussex
Lieut C B Gardner, Lincoln Regt
Lieut G H Stevenson, R A M C
Lieut T K Jackson, 13th Hussars
Lieut A M Bennett, R A M C
Lieut E Sopper, 17th Lancers
Lieut and Mrs T Westwood, M W S
Lieut H M Wighwich, Suffolk Regt
2nd Lieut J M Clayton, R G A
2nd Lieut R G Blenall, R G A
2nd Lieut J A Anstruther, 6th D Guards
2nd Lieut A W Young, R G A
2nd Lieut D O Wace, Unattached List
2nd Lieut D Grafton-Wignall, Unattached List
Revd G Haythornthwaite, Chaplain
Revd J Powell, Chaplain
Wife of Capt Rupert, 13th Hussars
Wife of Brig Genl G C Kitson, Staff
Miss Kitson, Staff
Miss Falle, Q A M N S I
Miss Warwick, Q A M N S I
Major Evans Lombe, Leicester
Capt and Mrs G N Badcock I A and child
Lieut J B W Hay, I A
Lieut G N Pemberton, I A
Lieut A M M Checke, I A
Lieut H R Dodd, I A
Lieut O N Stambridge, I A
Lieut R A Hill, I A
Lieut and Mrs R N Hall, I A
Lieut B E Anderson, I A
Lieut S B Laing, I A
Lieut H F Fuller, R G A
Lieut D D N Campbell, R G A
Lieut J C Hooper, Shrop L I
Lieut G T B Hext, S T Corps
2nd Lieut H P G Childers, I Army
Lt and Qr Mr and Mrs G Gillman and child, R Sussex
Wife of Capt Muir Smith, Sani Corps
Wife of Capt Bradley, D S O, Staff
Wife of Capt Holland, Devon
Wife of Capt Kettlewell, and child, Shrop L I
Wife of Lt Friennes and child, R H A
Wife of Lt Harwood, and daughter, Warwick

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Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	...	Via Bhamo Perfect	Via Lisbon. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th Nov. 1907.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	LATEST DATES. D.	H.	M.	TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	27	1	43 p m	5	4
Teheran	28	10	45 a m	2	24
Suez.....	28	1	55 p m	1	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., 28th Nov. 1907.

	Latest Date.	Maximum Time. Hrs.	Mts.	Minimum Time. Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	28th Nov. 1907.	5	8	0	11
" Karachee ..	Ditto	0	40	0	8
" Madras	Ditto	0	43	0	16

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway, for the week ending 12th October last, amounted to Rs. 17,092, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 37. The total earnings from 1st July to 12th October last were Rs. 1,73,900, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 5,536.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

PETROLEUM EXPLOSION AT BARSI ROAD STATION.

Yesterday, in the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight disposed of an application for revision preferred by Rustomji Shapurji who was in July last convicted by Mr. F. J. Varley, Sessions Judge of Sholapur, of disobeying rule 17 of order No. 97 by endangering the safety of persons, section 101 (b) of the Indian Railways Act 9 of 1890, and fined one rupee or in default one day's simple imprisonment. Mr. D. B. Binning instructed by Messrs. Ardasir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the accused. Mr. Chanbal, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge in his finding said the accused had been committed on a charge under section 101 of Act 9 of 1890. The defence with reason complained of the wholly indefinite charge formulated by the Committing Magistrate and of the unpreparedness of the prosecution. Much time was wasted in the Sessions Court in framing an amended charge; and the prosecution seemed to have very little idea of what their case was, and it was actually left to the courtesy of the defence to provide the necessary material for the framing of the charge. The Sessions Court was not prepared to say that it was the fault of the Public Prosecutor that he had not been instructed and furnished with the materials necessary for his case; but in a case of some public importance, in which Counsel was engaged for the defence, the prosecution certainly cut a very humiliating figure, while the Magistrate's commitment was most perfunctory. The undisputed facts in the case were that an oil tank arrived at Barsi Road station on the 12th May 1907, and was made over to the consignee on the following day at midday, and emptying begun. About 10 o'clock the same night an explosion occurred on the tank; one man was killed, and another seriously injured. Accused was on duty from 6 p.m. that evening as assistant station master, taking charge from the station master. It was admitted that the rules and orders contained in the Traffic Instructions Book were not in consistent with general rules, made and notified under the Act; and that accused had notice of them. There was an order No. 97 *re* the conveyance of petroleum in bulk in tank wagons, and rules 5 and 17 had been selected as the subject matter of the charge. The Court was informed that these rules had now been superseded, but it was not disputed that they were in force on the 13th May Rule 3 cast a personal responsibility upon the station mater or his assistant "for the discharge of—and all other duties at the station in accordance with the general and other rules and all other orders in force for the time being." From this it would appear that, without any qualification the accused would be personally responsible for seeing these orders carried out. The point, then, for determination was whether the accused, by disobeying either rule 5 or 17 of the Traffic Instructions Book, rendered himself liable to punishment? Mr. Varley's finding was that accused disobeyed rule 17, and not rule 5, and was liable to punishment. One of the points to consider was whether the operation of emptying the tank was going on after 6 p. m. on the 13th, the hour at which accused took over his turn of duty from the station master. From the evidence the Court concluded that the work of emptying the tank was going on at the time when the explosion occurred, and probably for some time before. It appeared that the accused for some time was superintending shunting, and was engaged so when the explosion occurred. The Sessions Judge found the accused guilty of an offence under section 101 (b) of Act 9 of 1890, in disobeying rule 17 of order No.97, and passed upon him the nominal sentence of one rupee fine, or in default one day's simple imprisonment.

The Session's Judge added in his finding—The learned Counsel has asked the Court to express an opinion that his client ought not to have been brought into Court. While sympathising with the accused the Court finds itself unable to express such an opinion. The Court is more at one with learned Counsel when he pours contempt upon order No. 97 and it is the misfortune of the accused that by the terms of his employment he should have been bound to obey such a preposterous order; and

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

K. V.—We have sent your complaint to the Railway authorities.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29, 1907.

THE AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie in opening the Agricultural Conference at Ahmedabad on Tuesday delivered an eminently practical address to an assemblage of officials and private individuals interested in agriculture from all parts of the presidency. Mr. Muir Mackenzie rejoiced over the steady progress of the organisation of the Agricultural Department but lamented the fact that the smallness of skilled personnel perforce restricted its operations. It is found impossible to provide numerous demonstration farms without skilled superintendents and the distribution of vernacular leaflets, and the supply of lecturers is restricted. Therefore the principal work at present, besides experiments, is the training of experts to fill the posts for which they are required. As to the ability of the Agricultural College to supply all needs, the hon'ble president observed with a tinge of regret that that institution could only provide a limited number each year, and even the whole of that number could not be entertained, for it is feared that many students enter the college with other than agricultural aspirations. Witness a student, observed the president, "who the other day inquired anxiously of a high official whether there would be the same facilities for students in Agriculture as there are for students in Arts, to go on for the LL.B. Now there," he exclaimed, "is the spirit which stands in the way of success in a special subject like Agriculture. To become a good man in any subject the student should start with an enthusiasm for it. And it lies with the discerning parent to infuse into his son an enthusiasm for agriculture before he places him at the College. In the meantime the Department is prudently studying the weaknesses of human nature by endeavouring to provide in the Agriculture Department pay and prospects equal to those obtainable in other departments. If these are provided, it was urged, no able student at the College will have any excuse for preferring another career." But we fear it will be a long time yet before there are so many aspirants for agricultural or other technical honours. The initial mistake was made when Arts Colleges were instituted. They should have followed not preceded the provision for technical training, but it is easy to be wise after an event, though the experience of German and American missionaries in India have over and over again proved that to train Indian children in industrial pursuits is the most satisfactory manner of bringing about their education and regeneration.

In reviewing the work accomplished by the Department in the past year, Mr. Muir Mackenzie cited as most conspicuous that connected with cotton. Referring to the cultivation of Egyptian cotton he remarked that the great difficulty was to get it properly done. The Sind Zamindar is found to be blind to this requirement in almost all his crops and lacking the spur of necessity which depends on density of population and the labour indispensible for good cultivation, having also really more land than he could cultivate thoroughly or at any rate intensively. Nothing, Mr. Muir Mackenzie finds, will rouse him to overcome his difficulties, but an indisputably large advantage in the way of profit, he may be shown how to cultivate. The Sind Zamindar was gently admonished by Tuesday's President who declared: "We may provide him with seed both of cotton and of the regenerative leguminous crop, 'barseeni,' no less profitable perhaps than regenerative, but he will not adopt the necessary methods, which are laborous, and expensive in labour, unless he can see his way to a clear substantial advantage. To demonstrate this advantage you must give him a good price, the full price which it will pay you to give rather than import the cotton from Egypt if you intend to spin it. You will have to persevere for some years in sending men and bidding liberally, abstaining from rings to bring down prices. There was an attempt at this last year. The operation will be fatal to the new crop. You may get it a little cheap for the one season. But the Zamindar will stop growing it, and the chance of getting Swadeshi Egyptian will be lost for a generation." Mr. Muir Mackenzie is a strong advocate of the cultivation of Egyptian cotton in Sind and urges that it be undertaken on a large scale and according to scientific methods under skilled and industrious cultivators. As it appears few zamindars in Sind have the necessary capital or skill in cultivation, it was suggested that enterprising capitalists should undertake the task as Mr. Bomanji Dalal did in the Panch Mahals. But we are glad to find the Department does not mean to neglect the Indian cottons, recognising that dependence on imported seed can never be wholly satisfactory.

Regarding the publication and dissemination of agricultural information Mr. Muir Mackenzie expressed the opinion that the Department might possibly do more than it has yet attempted. He prefers lectures to pamphlets. But against this it may be objected that only the persons able to attend a lecture on a particular day can be put in possession of facts, and they will retain only so many as they can remember, whilst a pamphlet may be read and re-read and lent and read again—by the cultivators' neighbour, for him, if he himself is illiterate. Of course a little demonstration helps a lecture and if there were enough lecturers to send round from place to place at stated times to illustrate the methods they had talked about, all might be well—provided the cultivators did not resent the efforts of a man to divert them from the ways of their fathers. But there are not available sufficient experts for the purpose, so, perhaps fortunately, for the present at all events, the Department must pin its faith to pamphlets, which, whenever possible, should be illustrated. Mr. Josh's excellent suggestion to get village school-masters to read the pamphlets to villagers has been received with approbation, especially as in recent days village school-masters are receiving instruction in the elements of agriculture. Still we are glad to see that the Department, as voiced by Mr. Muir Mackenzie, favours visits by cultivators to an experimental and demonstrative farm. As he says, the opportunities for visits will increase with the multiplication of the farms. But for these again more trained men are required. The best method by far, for dissemination, is the demonstration on a bit of land in the middle of the tract where the desired improvement is to be introduced. If a superior wheat or cotton, whether imported or bred, be secured, the way to get it known is to have some fields of it growing before the ryot's eyes. The Department is eminently practical, and good results must eventually be the outcome of its operations.

THE VICTORIA JUBILEE INSTITUTE. Six courses of instruction were given in the Victoria Jubilee Institute last year, namely, Mechanical Engineering, Textile Manufacture, Electrical Engineering, Sheet-metal working, Enamelling and Technical Chemistry. The nineteenth annual report on the Institute shows that the work is both thorough and practical. To take an example, the student in mechanical engineering has to pass through six sections of work, namely, pattern-making, foundry, smithy, machine tools, lathes and fitting. This is the course through which students, who pay heavy premiums, go, in the large works at Home, with one exception. At Byculla the student begins with the use of ordinary drawing instruments. He makes freehand sketches from models of parts and so proceeds to the making of working drawings from which his patterns can be made. The usual course through the carpenters shop follows and the next step is the making of castings from the patterns made. Attention is then given to the smith's department, and a course in the machine shop leads on to the fitting department. The difference between the Institute training and that given at the majority of engineering works is that in the latter the course concludes with a long period in the drawing office. Ability to produce working drawings of parts is most essential, but the students should also be taught the higher branches of engineering drawing when they have completed their practical course. The report comments that the student usually looks to engineering workshops and mills for employment, and it is obviously to the advantage of employer and employe that the latter should not only understand but should be able, in some degree, to produce working drawings of the less complicated machines. There are, however, reasons why a full course of "drawing office" work is not always practicable. Yet there is a promise, that the Institute will be made even more thorough in its teaching than it is at present. A higher standard is being demanded in the preliminary examinations and this has resulted in an appreciable improvement in the quality of the students entering, as well as reducing to a minimum the number of those who fail to go through the complete course of instruction. In course of time it may be possible to extend the courses and include other features. In the year under report there were two hundred and twelve candidates at the preliminary examination, and one hundred and eighy-three of these were selected for admission. The number of students on the rolls on the 31st of March last was 387 as compared with 340 last year and 315 in the previous year. Mechanical Engineering is by far the most popular course and attracted 189 students, while 113 studied Electrical Engineering. Only 73 studied Textile manufacture, a low number in view of the importance of the Textile industry in Bombay, and only eleven are accounted for in the technical chemistry school which should prove worthy of the attention of a greater number. Only one student studied in the Petit School for metal working and enamelling. The final examinations are conducted by experts unconnected with the school, and it is satisfactory to note that of the sixty students who sat last year only five failed to pass (all in Electrical Engineering), while of the others, 15 passed in the first class, 29 in the second, and eleven obtained a pass certificate; and in the City and Guilds of London Institute Examination thirteen out of twenty-five candidates passed, this being 76 per cent. as compared with 45 per cent. passes from among other candidates. It will be remembered that Lord Lamington was instrumental in starting a course in motor engineering, and, judging by the success in other branches of work, the Institute is likely to gain the gratitude of all motorists in Bombay.

FRUIT-GROWING IN INDIA. THE subject of fruit-growing in India is one which often occurs to the mind, but any enquiry on the subject is generally met with the bald statement that "the only place where you can get good fruit is Kulu." The authorities at Pusa do not think this answer satisfactory and have now issued the first report, compiled by the Imperial Economic Botanist, Mr. Howard, on the work done at the experimental fruit farm. Writing in 1863, Firminger in his "Manual of Gardening for India" wrote: "There is perhaps no other country in the world where an orchard judiciously planted would yield better results than in India and make a handsome return to its owner in the course of a few years. An area of ten or twenty acres of land which can be had at a low rate, planted exclusively with the choicer kinds of fruit trees, would, in my opinion, be an inheritance worth having, specially in Behar." It is many years since these words were penned, but so far they have found little justification. Yet the work done in this direction at the Research Institute at Pusa is promising and it is not unreasonable to hope that later reports will give more clearly the lines to be followed by those who consider fruit-growing as a possible industry. Australia, California and Canada all grow fruit to enormous advantage, but India so far, although blessed with several varieties of fruit which are envied in all temperate climates, remains content to allow fruit culture to take care of itself. And of all places India is the one where good fresh fruit is most appreciated. The report which we have received necessarily deals chiefly with preliminaries though much of interest is written on the care of young trees and the dangers to which they are subject-ed. What is done at Pusa must necessarily be modified considerably when applied to other places with different climates, but much of what is done is applicable all over India and should be studied carefully; in fact, considering that at present fruit-growing is almost entirely a native industry, it would be advisable for an easily understood summary of Mr. Howard's report to be published in the vernacular and at a price low enough to make it accessible and at the same time high enough to make it valued at its proper standard. Among the fruits grown at this farm are citrons, plums, custard-apples loquats, pears, peaches, guavas, litchis, mangoes, figs and bananas. In Bombay the mango supply is more or less adequate, even if the quality is not always of the best, but of other fruits such as pears, apples, peaches and plums the supply is practically nil. The Pusa authorities are not content with finding out what will grow; they seek, too, to find what varieties will grow best, and the records deal with many kinds. For example, some twenty-five different varieties of peaches are under observation while mangoes account for at least forty-six distinct trees of different kinds. This is not the place in which to deal with the actual details of the agriculturists' work. We are concerned only with the fact that an attempt is being made to improve the indigenous fruit supply of India, and note with pleasure that the experiments are meeting with success. The first stages must necessarily be concerned chiefly with the elimination of the less valuable varieties. Following on that will come further study as to how to improve those remaining. Already work in this direction is being done, but much remains and it would be well if the Government would start other farms in different parts of India in order to obtain a comprehensive survey of the affects of climate and the differences in treatment necessary for success on the part of the grower.

LAND FOR TEMPORARY RESIDENCES. A COUPLE of days ago we published a letter from Mr. Chubildas Lalookhoy, offering free of charge, for public purposes, large areas of land in a number of villages in Salsette. Some years ago the same gentleman made a similar offer and large plots of land were occupied. In view of what we may now regard as the plague-season, we gladly call attention to the offer, for, if Sir George Clarke's suggestions as to segregation are to be satisfactorily carried out, the land offered is undoubtedly the most suitable for the housing of refugees. Arrangements with the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company could very easily be made, which would enable residents in plague-stricken areas getting in and out of Bombay and enable the authorities to carry out their plan of evacuation more effectually than any yet proposed.

A TELEGRAM from Jubbulpore says that the East Indian Railway strike is at an end.

A DEPUTATION of the Bengal-Nagpore Railway Guards had a conference with Mr. Manson, Agent of that line at Garden Reach on Tuesday and a reply was to be given yesterday.

THE Maharaja of Mysore arrives at Madras on Monday next on a visit to the Governor.

THE Anchor line S.S. "Olympia," homeward bound passed Suez on the 27th instant.

THE Florio and Rubattino s.s. "Leyanzo" from Bombay arrived at Singapore on the 28th instant.

DR. RASH BEHARI GHOSE has accepted the nomination to the presidentship of the forthcoming Surat Congress.

CABLES from London to the "Statesman" and the "Indian Daily News" of Tuesday's date report slightly firmer tone in the Tea Market.

NUMBER eight of the series "The Game of Bridge" dealing with "Partners and the play of the land" will be found on page 6.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the homeward Mails of the 23rd instant arrived at Aden at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 27th instant.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Arabia" with the outward Mails of the 22nd instant left Suez at 2 a.m., yesterday the 28th,

THE "Bengalee" reports that Baboo K. B. Dutt has been elected by the General Committee at Midnapore as President of the Midnapore District Conference.

THE hearing of the appeal of the "Indian Daily News" against the decision in the recent Police Libel Case is being heard before Justices Harington and Fletcher in the High Court of Calcutta.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer "Moyoro Maru" left Moji for Hongkong on the 28th instant, and the s.s. "Kagoshima Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 27th instant, and is due here on the 2nd proximo.

THE general features of a scheme for the re-organisation of the Supply and Transport Department are understood to have received the approval of the Secretary of State, but the details are not yet settled.

MR. MCCORMICH, 3rd Officer of steamer "Glen Africh" and two coolies while unloading cargo on Tuesday at Calcutta fell through the hatch, a drop of thirty-two feet. One cooly died on the spot. McCormich and the other cooly have since died in hospital of their injuries.

A CONTEMPORARY, suffering from the vagaries of a compositor, announces that the chief event of a certain Indian rifle meeting was the shooting at 6,00, 800 and 900 yards. Unfortunately the name of this long distance rifle is not mentioned—perhaps because of the Official Secrets Act.

WE are informed that H. R. H. the Princess of Wales who feels so deep an interest in India since her visit to this country has been pleased to accept the dedication to Her Majesty by Miss Kathleen Emmets of her Indian Novel "The Silver Zone" now in course of publication by Mr. John Murray.

DURING the week ending the 26th of November 674 chests of opium were removed from warehouse in Bombay. Of these 656 1/2 were shipped to China, 2 to Cutch-Mandvi and 1 1/2 were purchased by the farmer at Nasik, 5 by the farmer at Poona, 8 by the farmer at Ahmedabad, and 1/2 each by the farmers at Palitana and Rajkot. During the week 167 chests were imported from Indore.

THE statement which has found publication to the effect that the Army Supply Department is to be abolished is only an intelligent anticipation of events. Nothing to this effect has as yet been sanctioned though the Supply Department will undoubtedly have to disappear some day, having been introduced in the first instance merely as a compromise and having since proved as useless as compromises usually do.

Is this a case of perjury? Commenting on a storm "probably severe, to west or south-west of Port Blair, moving towards the Madras Coast," the "Madras Mail" points out, that it arrived before it was due (according to the forecast) and adds "the streets in Georgetown were flooded and some damage was done to the telephone wires by a tree which has taken in the H'gh Court." Contempt of Court at least!

A TELEGRAM of Tuesday's date from Madaripore to the "Bengalee" reports the following sentences on the accused in the Bajitpur Swadeshi case in which Sasile Chandra Bagchi and three students were accused of destroying foreign-made sugar in Lall Bazaar:—Rasik Chandra Bagchi three months rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 100, and the three students, fines ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

THE STRIKE AND THE BABIES.

Directoire Fashions.

THE MODERN HOUSEWIFE.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 8.

The threatened railway strike has been averted—by the babies of London! For the last month or so, as I wrote last week, the fear of a railway strike has hung like a nightmare over the whole country. It was stated again and again that the magnitude of the commercial interests involved, the inconvenience to the public would force the Government to intervene and prevent such a national horror as a railway strike. But it is whispered that the most convincing plea Mr. Lloyd George, the shrewd President of the Board of Trade, who is now the man of the moment, made both to the Directors and the men was that a strike on the railways would mean the death of hundreds of the innocent babies of London. But how would this be the case? may be asked. Well, London has no milk of its own—the daily supply is only sufficient for the daily demand, and should, through the stoppage of trains, the milk supply of the metropolis cease, it would infallibly mean that the infantile population died off like so many flies. Thus the babies of London were one of the chief factors in forcing the masters and men to accept a compromise, and thus Mr. Lloyd George has added new laurel to the fame he has already gained at the Board of Trade.

King Edward has taken a personal interest in the dispute from the beginning, and has been kept constantly informed of each new development. It is well known that His Majesty had expressed an earnest hope that the matter might be amicably settled, and the knowledge of the King's wishes has had no small influence. Immediately the settlement was arrived at the news was transmitted to the King, who is every day earning more and more the title of "Edward the Peacemaker."

DIRECTOIRE FASHIONS.

Last season it was the fashions of the second Empire and now the latest report from Paris indicates a coming epidemic of Directoire styles.

The tendency is unfortunately to exaggerate these Directoire effects and some of the new gowns are so suggestive of the eel skin in fit as to recall the days when the Directoire beauties had their dresses pasted upon them. Already that extreme slenderness which alone is in keeping with the Directoire style is being insisted upon by the ultra-smart modistes. For unless a woman is slender she cannot be Directoire, without running the risk of attracting a considerable amount of ridicule.

The Directoire gowns are being cut in two ways this season, so I am told by one of our leading Court dressmakers. The favourite and certainly the most graceful style is to have the gown cut in circular style and the material drawn with curious folds over the hips. The alternate way is, however, the true Directoire style and it has a seam right down the centre of the skirt which permits the material to be shaped in below the waist, as it is in the picture fashions of the Directoire period. In all cases the waist band is entirely done away with and the dress itself shaped round a corset lining.

A really charming modified Directoire dinner gown has just been created for one of our society queens. It was of blush rose crepe de chine bordered with a band of chinchilla and embroidered in silver and black, silks, in a most effective raised design. This robe is made with the semi-short waist, the skirt shaped below it as is characteristic of the period. The bodice is richly embroidered, softened with old lace, and shoulder straps of jet give just the right finishing touch.

COSTLY FURS.

The Queen of Spain is still wearing the favourite fur of her girlhood days. As Princess Ena in the winter months she invariably wore a stole and big granny muff of white fox, a pelt which is very flattering to her pretty complexion and fair hair. And now she is Queen, during her drives and walks round Sandringham more often than not she is to be seen wearing white fox.

The price of fur runs very high this winter, in some cases over fifty per cent as high again as last year and this is the more unfortunate if, as predicted, we are in for a hard winter. Not that high prices are having a deterrent effect. On the contrary evening dresses are being trimmed with fur, chinchilla, or sable for choice, and the new evening coat demands a particularly large stole or pellerine.

It is the fashion to mix fur this season, not indiscriminately however, for only certain "mixes" are allowed. Astrakan and chinchilla is a very modish blend, so is astrakan and ermine. The Park is hardly the happy hunting ground of La Mode in these dull November days, but yesterday afternoon I saw a really extraordinarily smart toilette there. It was a black velvet Princess gown made quite simply. The stole and muff were of chinchilla Ermine formed the groovedwork and it was edged with Chinchilla Muff and stole were frilled with old Mechlin, the ideal lace for fur.

THE JULIET CAP.

And while I am on the subject of chiffons I must tell you of one of our latest and prettiest novelties, the Juliet cap, made of flowers, which is one of the prettiest head dresses imaginable. Curiously enough, it was our socialist Countess, Lady Warwick, who first thought of the Juliet cap as an evening headdress. She appeared at the Opera one night in a little cap made of pearls in an open net work, and Juliet caps set with various jewels were all the rage for the season, for this was in the days when the Countess lead the fashions. The delightful idea of making the Juliet cap of flowers, however, belongs to this season. Both real and artificial flowers are used and the effect is invariably most pleasing. A dark haired girl wearing a cap of scarlet geranium flowers bordered with green leaves looks splendid. There are caps of daisies and rose-buds for the brunette, or, what is rather more novel, pink hawthorn. The new fashion in head-dress appeals to a girl with clever fingers, for with aid of silk wire and a supply of flowers it is quite easy to make a most captivating floral cap at home.

A MODEL DINNER.

The annual Cookery Exhibition, which is at once the carnival of London's cooks and the Academy of those masters chefs such as M. Cedard, the Prince of Wales' maitre de cuisine, who send their gastronomic masterpieces to be exhibited at the Table D'Honneur, has been one of the events of the week. Crowds have visited it daily and the lectures by famous chefs which are one of its annual features have this year attracted a large following of fashionable women. "We want new ideas for dinner," explained some of these ladies to Mr. Herman Senn the originator of the exhibition and a great authority on dining. And to oblige his feminine patrons Mr. Senn introduced them to a novel little dinner of Viennese inspiration.

Mr. Senn himself stumbled upon his model menu by chance. "I was invited to dine with a friend in the West End," he told me, "a millionaire who had often told me of his clever chef."

"Well, the dinner was really excellent. Not only was the cookery superb, but the courses were so well chosen, each harmonising with the whole. I told my host I would like to see his chef and offer my congratulations. The chef turned out to be a lady, a Viennese who had studied her art in her native city."

"Will you come and repeat this dinner at the Cookery Exhibition?" asked Mr. Senn; and Fraulein Marie obligingly came to the Lecture Hall of the Exhibition and instructed a crowded gathering of ladies in the art of making a dinner a la Viennise.

THE MODERN HOUSEWIFE.

One hears a great deal about the modern woman's extravagance. Lavish expenditure, however, does not apply to dress or even amusements alone. Women of means are ready to give sums that seem to ordinary people excessive for the most ordinary household articles. Only this morning I had significant proof of this growing extravagance when the managing director of one of the furnishing houses of London, and indeed of the world, told me that the demand for dinner services at eighty and a hundred guineas was as brisk to-day as the demand for services at ten and twenty guineas twenty years ago.

"It is only lately that we quite realised that the public were willing to pay forty guineas say for a bed-room toilet service" he said. "The price seemed so unnecessarily large that we did not stock such costly goods, but now the toilet service at thirty-five guineas is a regular line. Breakfast sets at twenty-five and ten services at thirty guineas are every-day sales and for the simple little mo[illegible] set women will pay several guineas."

The only redeeming feature of such ex[illegible] expenditure is that with modern lavish[illegible] come a vast improvement in taste. Desi[illegible] are simple dignified and restrained are the [illegible] that appeal, and the modern housewife wou[illegible] much as look at the old flamboyant pattern[illegible]

THE PAN-CELTIC MOVEMENT.

It is really remarkable how many Society [illegible] are interesting themselves in what is called the [illegible] Celtic movement. It has for object co-operati[illegible] between the different sections of what Lord Salis[illegible]bury christened the "Celtic Fringes" in the preservation of their ancient languages and characteristics. Lord Castletown of Upper Ossory is quite enthusiastic about it. Lady Archibald Campbell has taken it up. Sir Willaim Preece, K. C. B., and Mr. A. P. Graves—author of "Father O'Flynne"—are among those who are trying to give the movement impetus in London.

INOCULATION IN KOLHAPUR.

A Maharaja's Example.

KOLHAPUR became affected with plague in October 1906; but, writes a correspondent, the ravages of the disease were unprecedently low till July last, when the epidemic became more and more virulent and in September the number of attacks and deaths was abnormally high. The rains this year have been very heavy and people could not on that account leave their houses and go to huts on the maidan outside the town. Even the suburbs were affected and the plague had established itself in all the surrounding villages. All places of refuge being thus closed, the people had no alternative but to submit themselves to their "nashib."

The Marathi papers by their irresponsible and mischievous criticism of all Government acts, created prejudice against inoculation and did everything in their power to deprive the poor people of the only means of salvation from the dire disease.

Inoculation, therefore, was making very slow progress though its utility was clearly shown by scientific men. Many were convinced of its success, but were deterred on account of vague fears instilled into them by the mischief-mongers. What was wanted, therefore, was example, and example from very high quarters.

His Highness the Maharaja Saheb had taken keen interest in the measures against plague ever since its invasion of Kolhapur. It is known to your readers that, it was his presence alone which quieted and dispersed the infuriated mob, who had been set up by the enemies of the Darbar to set fire to the plague hospital and commit other excesses. The whole pluck and utter disregard for personal safety and his solicitude for the afflicted enhanced the affection of his temporarily misguided subjects and the clemency shown by His Highness in pardoning them all completed the work of bringing them round, and it is worthy of note that the subsequent plague-measures never met with opposition.

His Highness, therefore, thought it necessary to set an example in the matter of inoculation, although this remedy was quite superfluous in his case as he had already removed himself with his family to the suburban villa named 'Sukhnivas.' His personally submitting himself to the operation was therefore a sacrifice in the interest of his subjects. He was inoculated on the 11th of September and, as expected, hundreds of people voluntarily came forward for inoculation.

Even the prisoners in the Jail, in spite of the promise of liberal remission, were afraid to resort to the operation, but since His Highness' inoculation all were willing. Formerly no amount of preaching and persuasion was of any avail, but now this all is changed and no propaganda is needed.

Inoculation has taken a firm root in the soil, thanks to the pioneering of His Highness, and it is expected that it will prove potent enough to stop the ravages of plague.

The Tilakite followers of Kolhapur appear to be greatly disappointed and one of their organs insinuated that the servants of His Highness were forced to inoculation. But the facts are quite the reverse, and many a Brahmin high officer is still holding back.

It will be instructive to go into the figures of inoculation and note its results.

The total number of inoculated exceeds 4,200, of which nearly 1,700 are females. Of these, only 15 persons developed plague, although a large number of the inoculated were in the centre of infection and were in the incubation period of the disease when operated upon. These 15 cases were of a mild type, the fever never rose above 102 per cent. and no less than 14 recovered. The solitary victim was a man who was inoculated on the very day his brother, whom he constantly attended, died of plague. The Brahmapuri instance is noteworthy. It is an S.P.G. Mission Colony numbering about 120 souls. It became affected and 6 persons were attacked. The Rev. Mr. Darby then induced his flock, in all 112 persons, to undergo the operation. The results were beyond expectation. Only two persons developed plague of a mild type and soon recovered. The remaining 110 were immune. But in the adjoining compound belonging to a Mahomedan Darga the people did not care for inoculation and had to pay a very heavy penalty by losing nearly half their number. Inoculation has thus established its claim and its results have silenced its opponents at least in Kolhapur.

Almost all the operations were done by Mr. Gopalrao Pendharkar, Asst. Durbar Surgeon, whose careful work and tact have done much to engender confidence and he deserves great credit for the success of inoculation.

THE GRAND THEATRE.

On Wednesday evening the Grand Theatre at the junction of Grant and Falkland roads, belonging to Mr. Baliwalla was formally opened by the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, in the presence of a large audience. The theatre which is a lofty, well lighted, comfortable and excellently ventilated building with ample means of egress, is perhaps the largest and best fitted of any theatre in India and on the opening night when the great spectacular play "Harischandra" was played its merits were fully appreciated.

At the inaugural ceremony Mr. Baliwalla narrated the history of the theatre and invited the Municipal Commissioner to raise the curtain. Before doing so Mr. Edwardes said:

Ladies and Gentlemen, before the curtain rises for the first time in this fine threatre, you will permit me to briefly refer to the enterprise of its Proprietor, Mr. Baliwalla. Mr. Baliwalla whom we all know as one of the most progressive of theatrical managers, was originally anxious to build a new theatre in the Fort. This idea found favour with many people and an influential committee, composed of Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Sir Balchandra Krishna and others, was formed to help forward his project. But unfortunately the scheme fell through owing chiefly to the fact that in accordance with the views of the authorities concerned a building costing at least one lakh and sixty thousand rupees had to be erected. So large a sum was not forthcoming, in spite of many generous subscribers, and Mr. Baliwalla was therefore obliged to relinquish the idea of a building in the Fort and to seek a site elsewhere. The result has been the erection of this magnificent theatre, costing nearly a lakh of rupees, to the opening of which Mr. Baliwalla has, with his characteristic courtesy, invited us this evening. For our edification Mr. Baliwalla has staged to-night the famous drama of "Harischandra"; and only this curtain, which I am about to raise, separates us from the Court of the Gods. I am sure, you are as anxious as I am to be transported to those latitudes, and therefore I will draw my remarks to a close. Mr. Baliwalla is known, I believe to many of his friends as the Irving of India. I am inclined to style him also the Beerbohm Tree of Bombay: for like both those famous actor-managers Mr. Baliwalla has always been ready to lend his time, his talents and his excellent company of actors in the cause of charity. On this account I find more than ordinary gratification in performing the opening ceremony of this theatre and in asking you to join with me in wishing all good fortune in the future to Mr Baliwalla and his accomplished company of actors. With these words, ladies and gentlemen, and trusting that our hopes for Mr. Baliwalla's prosperity will be duly realized, I proceed to lift the curtain upon the first act of Harischandra (Applause.)

The Convocation of the University of the Punjab for conferring dgrees on graduates in Arts, Science Law and Medicine of 1906-7 will be held on Saturday the 21st December next.

PROGRESS IN THE STRAITS.

SOME REQUIREMENTS.

Modern Methods and Machinery.

THE PROSPERITY OF SINGAPORE.

FREE SHIPPING FACILITIES DEMANDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

Sir W. H. Treacher presided at the Straits Settlements Dinner. The company included Messrs. Keswick and Gundry, Sir Frank Swettenham, Sir James Mackay, Sir C. Lucas, Sir Harvey Adamson and Sir W. Taylor. Proposing the toast of "Prosperity to the Straits Settlements," Sir W. Treacher emphasized the commercial and strategic value of the Straits. The present depression, he said, accentuated the necessity for the most modern machinery in tin mining.

Sir W. Shelford, responding, said the time had come for the Straits to consider retrenchment.

He appealed for the co-operation of all in Government affairs. The diminution in the Opium revenue, he said, might be met by the establishment of a Customs House and Port Duty, which he hoped would be avoided.

LATER.

Yesterday, Sir W. Shelford and Mr. Lovell of Guthries testified before the Shipping Ring Commission.

The former affirmed that the trade of Singapore had increased since the establishment of the Conference in 1897. He admitted that shipping organizations pressed hardly upon merchants, who ought to combine to bring pressure to bear upon shipowners, but combination was difficult owing to jealousies.

Mr. Lovell opposed the Conference system by which Singapore had lost the handling of 60,000 tons of cargo. He demanded free shipping facilities.

THE OUTLOOK IN AMERICA.

Decided Improvement.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

A million dollars in gold has been engaged for import into America.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Mr. Cortelyon announces that the subscription list for the issue of one hundred million dollars of Treasury Certificates has been closed in view of the decided improvement in business. He will probably make no further allotments.

The amount of the subscriptions is not stated.

THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR.

Departure from Paris.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has left Paris for Monte Carlo.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI.

Visit to the India Office.

LONDON, NOVEMBER, 27.

Prince Ranjitsinhji has paid an official visit to the India Office.

He was received by Mr. Morley.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

It is stated that Prince Ranjitsinhji will play for Sussex in the 1908 season.

RUSSO-INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Survey Party Starts Operations.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

The St Petersburg newspapers state that a party of Engineers, attached to the Moscow-Kursk Railway has left Moscow to make a survey for a line between Kushk and Herat and thence to India.

RUSSIA'S NEW BATTLESHIPS.

Price of Plans Considered Excessive.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

The St Petersburg papers protest against the huge amount of the proposed payment to Vickers Maxims for the plans of the two new battleships.

THE HEALTH OF THE ARMY.

General Improvement.

INDIA'S BLACK RECORD.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

The Annual Army Medical Report states that a general improvement has taken place in all directions which is due mainly to improved sanitation and largely to the increase of temperance.

The hospital admissions in Great Britain were 447 per thousand and in India 871 per thousand.

India was the most unhealthy station; the wastage by death and discharge there being 20 per thousand.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENTSHIP.

Mr. Bryan's Promises.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Mr. Bryan, in a speech at Washington, said that, if nominated to the Presidency, he would champion the readjustment of the tariff on behalf of the poor, the imposition of an income-tax and the adoption of arbitration in labour disputes.

THE FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

CRITICAL SITUATION.

French Force Outnumbered.

LOYAL TRIBES JOIN THE REBELS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 27.

General Drude telegraphs that the Sultan's General Elbagdadi has had two days' fighting with Mulai-Hafid's Lieutenant Mulai Ragshid, near Rabat.

The former was defeated, losing two guns.

The losses were considerable on both sides.

The Sultan's force, which was sent inland from Mogador, is meeting with serious resistance.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The Mayor of Nemours, in Algeria, has notified the General commanding the District that a strong Moorish column is advancing on Nemours.

Troops have been despatched.

The Governor of Algeria telegraphs that 2,000 Moorish tribesmen raided the Algerian frontier on Tuesday, destroying some gardens and then retiring.

THE DRUCE CASE.

Another Tichborne Sensation.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The Druce case which was reported in the English papers of October 26 is exciting keen interest similar to the Tichborne trial. It is daily producing fresh sensations.

Mrs. Hamilton, who is 77 years of age, yesterday gave evidence that she knew that the Duke of Portland and Druce were the same person.

Another witness, named Miss Robinson, claiming to be Secretary to Druce, asserted that she obtained this situation through Charles Dickens who told her that Druce and the Duke of Portland were identical.

CATTLE-DRIVING TRIALS IN IRELAND.

Politics in the Jury-Box.

JUDGE'S STRONG COMMENTS.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

A further batch of twelve, including a member of the Roscommon County Council, have been tried in Dublin for cattle-driving. The jury disagreed. Mr. Justice Wright said that in view of the disagreement in a case which had been proved as that had been he did not know what was going to happen in the country.

Twenty-eight persons have been convicted of cattle-driving at Glasson, in West Meath. Only four agreed to find sureties to keep the peace. The remainder have been imprisoned for one month.

ARMY RIFLE MEETINGS.

Collective Efficiency to be Aimed at.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The Army Council has issued a statement that it proposes to reform the arrangements for rifle meetings. It suggests the institution of elementary competitions to which bulls-eye targets should be restricted, otherwise the style of shooting should be suited to active service conditions.

The general aim should be collective efficiency rather than phenomenal skill on the part of a few champions.

STATE OF THE FRENCH NAVY.

Anarchy Prevalent.

DECADENCE TO THIRD RANK.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Telegrams from Paris state that the report on the Naval Estimates laments the anarchy in the Navy, and says that sailors, engineers, gunners and administrators are animated by the most regrettable mutual hostility. The Navy has already fallen to the third rank and is in danger of lapsing to the fourth.

THE EDALJI CASE.

Reinstatement on the Rolls.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

The Master of the Rolls has ordered George Edalji's name to be restored to the Roll of Solicitors.

UNREST IN ZULULAND.

Dinizulu Suspected.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

All available police have been drafted into Zululand where Dinizulu is suspected of duplicity.

The Commandant of the Militia is in readiness to take the field.

SPEECH BY MR. REDMOND.

United Irish Party Promised.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 28.

Mr. John Redmond speaking at Merthr Tydvil said that next Session would see the Irish Party absolutely united.

INDIA RAILWAYS AMALGAMATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 28.

A "Pioneer" Special dated London the 27th of November says:—The Scheme for including in the Southern Mahratta Railway portions of the South India and Madras Railway Systems provides for the continuance of the guarantee of 3 1-2 per cent. on the present capital to 1937, and gives the Secretary of State the right to require the issue of 1 1-2 millions further stock for distribution among the Madras Railway Annuitants, interest guarantee will extend to this profit-sharing scheme which is designed to pay the Co... y 4 per cent. The Shareholders will consider ... scheme on the 2nd of December."

EAST INDIA RAILWAY STRIKE.

MAIL TRAINS RUNNING.

Work in Full Swing.

THE TREATMENT OF ENGLEKEN

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 27.

An explanation is published of the attitude of East Indian Railway in regard to the dismissal of Guard Engleken, to the effect that the Company felt compelled to take this step in consequence of Engleken's action in persuading the strikers to reverse their acceptance of the compromise made with the Peace Mission.

Driver Macgregor and Guard Holt, who are looked upon as the leaders of the strike amongst the Burdwan men, have now come in, as also five Ticket Collectors at Howrah and two Guards at Bandel.

Now that the Railway strikers have been treated so tenderly other branches of the public service in Calcutta are reported following their example. The Tramway employes are demanding easier hours and cessation of fines under threat of striking, while four hundred jetty coolies refused work last morning to enforce a claim for higher pay which they submitted last week. In their case it is said substitutes were immediately found in the docks and the work is proceeding at the jetties as usual.

The "Empire" says that the selection of the present moment by public servants to bring threats to bear upon their employers and the public suggests a good deal of hollowness about the alleged grievances.

The Tramway authorities in Calcutta deny the statement which has found publication that a wire was received to the effect that they have had a dispute with their employes.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

The East India Railway strike has ended.

The Agent here has a telegram, timed 11-30, from Asansol stating that the men have given in.

From Cawnpore intelligence has arrived that the Drivers have resumed work, but news of the Guards is not yet certain.

Allahabad reports that all the men resumed work.

Moghal Serai says that all the Europeans and Natives resumed work unconditionally, and similar messages are coming in from other stations.

Some of the Local Passenger trains have been stopped this morning to enable the local traffic to be worked off, but Bandel reports to-day nine trains sent through to the Docks and three to Nahatty and up-country.

LATER.

The following resolutions were passed at a Meeting of the East India Railway strikers here yesterday.

1. That the Asansol centre be informed of the following resolutions and their consent asked.

2. That Mr. Engleken be received at a further meeting of the Peace Committee, if Mr. Dumayne, Mr. Allen and Mr. Monteath consent to attend a meeting at Howrah.

3. That at this meeting he be asked to clear himself of the charge of having anything to do with inducing the men to change their minds during the recent visit of the Committee to Howrah and that he also do the same before the Conciliation Board.

4. That his case be settled by arbitration whether his dismissal is to hold good or not.

5. That the Peace Committee be requested to visit Howrah after being duly authorised by the Agent to do so.

6. That the men on receiving the consent of Asansol to the above are willing to meet the Peace Committee, and on the latter's guarantee as representing the Agent that they will resume work leaving their grievances in the hands of the Conciliation Board for settlement.

The reply from Asansol had not been received up to an early hour this morning.

The news of the termination of the East India Railway strike, has been received with relief by all sections of the Community here. It has become apparent in the struggle that the East India Railway have been fighting not only for their own interests and that of their line but also of the public generally, and signs have not been wanting that if they had been worsted the business of the country in a large number of other important railways and other undertakings would have been disorganised in a manner similar to that which for ten days past has interfered with the livelihood of the Calcutta Commercial community and imposed extraordinary inconvenience upon other sections of the public.

Telegrams from Asansol, published in to-night's "Empire," show that the decision of stikers to come in was due to the exertions of Mr. Balfour, Secretary of the Amalgamated Society of the Railway Servants who has been holding meetings in Asansol during the past two days.

The following resolutions were passed at a general meeting of the men this morning:—

That a subscription be raised throughout the line both Loco. and Traffic, of a minimum of Rs. 5 with no limit to help and to support Mr. Engleken and his family for his excellent and disinterested services to the men in the strike and that the subscriptions of the men of each line should be collected in each station and sent for Mr. Engleken to Mr. Balfour at Bombay.

Resolved that the Railway men, in public meeting assembled, hereby declare that acting on the advice of Mr. Balfour and Guard Engleken the men all return to duty at once in full confidence that the Conciliation Board appointed by Government will do full justice to the questions in dispute between the employers and the employés, and they appoint as their Delegates to the Board the following men for the Loco. and Traffic departments, on the understanding that in all questions appertaining to the Loco. Department the Loco. Delegates will vote and act and in all question pertaining to the Traffic Department the Delegates of the Traffic Department will do so, Mr. Balfour acting in matters under consideration of both Department. The Delegates are:—Mr. Balfour for the Loco. Department, Drivers W. George, Cawnpore, and Henry Sinclair of Allahabad, for the Traffic Department, Guards Bachman of Allahabad, and Foster of Asansol.

The men's surrender was received by Messrs. Huddleston and Brown. The end was unconditional, the question of the grievances of the men lying with the Conciliation Board alone. There were great rejoicings amongst the men at the termination of the strike and a dance is to take place at the Institute to-night.

The Jetty coolies are now coming in asking to be allowed to resume work.

It appears that prior to hearing that the men would surrender Mr. Dring issued an ultimatum giving them until 15 hours on 30th to resume duty.

The particulars which have now been received show that a meeting of strikers was held last night at Asansol in the absence of Guard Engleken and immediately after it eight-nine Drivers came in and resumed their duties. The Guards did the same unanimously this morning. The surrender is understood to be unconditional and the men have since been busy telegraphing up the line to advise their comrades elsewhere to follow their example.

At present practically the only stations where the strike continues are Jha Jha and Umballa where meetings are to be held to-day. The Ghaziabad men are now known to have resumed work. Also the Tundla men in addition to those previously reported. Full passenger service is being resumed throughout the line from to-morrow. The Goods traffic is also being got back rapidly into running order.

CAWNPORE, NOVEMBER 27.

An excited meeting of Loco and Traffic men was held this evening to discuss the situation and the steps to be adopted to obtain news from Asansol from which no advices even to prepaid messages have been received and also to form some definite opinion on the Engleken controversy in view of the conflicting reports about his dismissal and reinstatement and Mr. Huddleston's implied denial that his visit to Mr. Dring had no connexion with Engleken's restoration to his former appointment. The meeting was unanimously of opinion that unless Engleken was reinstated the strikers would be traitors to their comrades and false to themselves to resume work and would further imply the surrender of their own grievances which were identical with those of Engleken and other strikers. In order to get in closer touch with affairs at Asansol it was decided to send emissaries to Allahabad and Asansol to report the exact state of affairs and to allay the feeling of unrest amongst the men here. The meeting dissolved by a unanimous reaffirmation of the united action.

Advices received from Tundla state that Native Drivers have resumed so far as train service goes and there is no improvement over yesterday, the same number of Up and Down trains running under the same conditions.

Influenced greatly by the Tundla, Allahabad and Mirzapore men coming in, the strike so far as Cawnpore is concerned terminated at 11-30 last night by the general resumption of the Loco and Traffic men who earlier in the night had resolved to abide by the Asansol men's decision. It is also reported that the men agreed to unconditional surrender for the ten days pending the results of the Conciliation Board which, if unfavourable, the men would go out again. But in view of the wavering attitude of the men last night, hardly any importance can be attached to this report. On the other hand it is reliably stated that a wire has been received from the Agent, E. I. Railway, late last night, to give the strikers time till 30th inst. to resume duty after which the Company would take decisive measures.

Train service is fast resuming normal condition the Mail and Passenger trains going through with slight detentions. The rush of passengers is great, the people taking advantage of every train to get away. In the commercial circles great relief will be left.

ALLAHABAD, NOVEMBER 28.

The "Pioneer's" Calcutta correspondent says—For days past the Calcutta papers have been writing on the subject of Guard Engleken and urging Mr. Dring to reinstate him. There is much comment on the revelation of the breach of faith by the strikers and the pertinent question has been put as to whether Engleken was included among those to whom immunity from punishment was guaranteed. It appears that he was so included and I have the authority of Mr. Dring himself for stating that such was the case. It was only after the strikers had repudiated the arrangement made with the Peace Mission and thus gone back on their word that extreme measure was taken of dismissing Engleken. It was presumably his influence which caused the breakdown of the arrangement which promised to end the strike on the evening of Thursday the 21st instant. There is now a demand for an explanation on his part. This revelation of the course of events will in due course reach the men on strike at all points on the East India Line and they may well reconsider their position by the new light thrown upon the matter. They do not know, probably, that no exceptions whatever were made in writing the immunity, and hence their persistent demand that Engleken should be reinstated before any acceptance of the Board of Conciliation is made on their part.

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER, 28.

From a very reliable source from Cawnpore we have just received the following message:—

The strike is over. The Drivers, after a lengthy conference, agreed to resume duty at 11-30 p.m. last night and leave their grievances to the Conciliation Board. Reardon worked out No. 6 Down Express; Powell takes out the Punjab Mail. The work is now in full swing.

TELEGRAPH SIGNALLERS' AGITATION.

Interview with the Viceroy Sought.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 28.

At another largely attended meeting held to-night in the Government Central Telegraph Office, a resolution was unanimously adopted to send a telegram, respectfully begging to know through the Private Secretary to the Viceroy whether any objection will be taken by His Excellency the Viceroy to receiving a deputation, duly appointed, of the Rangoon office Signalling Staff, upon his return to Rangoon.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

A boiler exploded at 5 o'clock this morning at Messrs. Jessop and Company's branch establishment at Garden Reach, Calcutta, killing several persons.

Two coolies were killed outright and nine others were badly injured in the boiler explosion at Messrs. Jessop's, Garden Reach Works.

Portions of the boiler were picked up as far as 350 yards from the scene of the accident.

THE DEATH OF MR. BERNARD.

Victim of Cholera.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

Mr. Bernard, the Commissioner of Hooghly, died at Calcutta last night from cholera after an illness lasting only a few hours. He succumbed within twenty-four hours of that of his wife and sister-in-law in the same house. The deceased was very popular and leaves a large family behind.

LATER.

The funeral of the late Mr. Bernard took place in Dharampore cemetery yesterday afternoon, the whole of the Europeans of Hooghly and a number of officers from Calcutta being present.

Two of the late Mr Bernard's servants are now down with cholera.

All the Courts in Howrah were closed in consequence of the death of Mr. Bernard,

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS NOV. 28—Inman, Lt., I.M.S., from Poona.

Salier, Lt., 5th Fusiliers, from Tasmania.

DEPARTURES NOV. 28—Campbell, Lt., R. E. to Dehra Dun.

Morshead, Lt., R. E., to Dehra Dun.

Davis, Capt. G. Highs, to England.

Heet, Lt., R. and T. Corps, to Lucknow.

Bathena, Lt., I.M.S., to Quetta.

Inman, Lt., I.M.S., to Quetta.

Laing, Lt., 76 Punjab, to Secunderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 28.

The following Royal Artillery Officers embark for duty in India on the 5th December, 1907:—

Major Parker, 52nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Lieutenant Omalley, 62nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

2nd Lieutanant Eccles, 2nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery.

Major Grace, 105th Infantry, is appointed Recruiting Staff Officer for Mahrattas vice Major Lester, deceased.

Lieutenant Harcourt, 1st Gurkhas, is transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkhas.

On return from leave, the undermentioned Officers of the Royal Engineers are posted to Military Works as stated:—

Major Ewbank and Captain H, A, Winsloe to the Peshawar Division.

Captain P. G. Hogg to the Lahore Division.

Major Sorsbie to the Secunderabad Division.

Lieutenant Colonal Dion and Captain Oldham to the Quetta Division.

Major Williamson, 21st Punjabis, and Captain Barrett, 126th Baluchis, have been granted one year's extension on the tenure of their appointments as Registration Officers,

Major F. G. H, Davies is appointed Commandant of Cavalry Corps of Guides.

Major Dunsterville, Royal Engineers, is appointed Officiating Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer at Bannu.

While visiting Napier, N.Z., recently, the famous Madame Albani was the guest of the Maori Crown Princess, Mrs. Donnelly, who also had the honour of entertaining the Duke and the Duchess of York during their New Zealand tour. Before taking leave of her guest, the Princess presented her with a handsome mat of Kiwi feathers, the aboriginal full dress of Maori womanhood. This picturesque garment Albani were at her Napier concert, when she sang to the immense delight equally of the Maoris and Whites present the "Maori Canoe Song" of Arthur Hill, of Dunedin, a composer who, like Willeby, has brought high honour upon his native land. Intimation has been received that both the Governor and the Commodore, Sir George Warrender, will attend Monday's concert. From the present appearance of the seat plan at Sounday's, the auditorium will be crowded to capacity at each concert of the series.

THE VICEROY IN BURMA.

Durbar in Lashio.

ADDRESS TO THE SHAN CHIEFS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LASHIO, NOVEMBER 27.

This morning at 11-30 His Excellency the Viceroy received visits from the following Chiefs at the Residency:—The Sawbwas of North and South Dsenwi representing the Shans; the Sawbwa of Tawngpeng representing the Palangs and the Sawbwa of Manglun representing the Wa tribe.

After these Chiefs had departed His Excellency accompanied by Lady Minto, the Ladies Ruby and Violet Elliot and Sir Louis Dane and Staff were taken by Mr. Thornton, the Superintendent, Northern Shan States, to an encampment where representatives of the various tribes belonging to these States were collected for the occasion of His Excellency's visit to Lashio.

The following tribes were represented—Kachins, Wa, Miaotzu, Lahus, Lisaws, Tai, Lkaungs and Kamskam Shans. Each tribe performed a dance in front of Their Excellencies most of which were curious in the extreme.

At 4-30 p.m. His Excellency held a Durbar. He arrived escorted by the Mounted Police, and a Guard of Honour of the Military Police were drawn up at the entrance to the Durbar Hall.

Her Excellency Lady Minto accompanied by Colonel Dunlop Smith, Private Secretary and Captain Mackenzie, A.-D.-C. arrived shortly before the Viceroy escorted by a troupe of dancers who in fantastic disguises of dragons and peacocks preceded Her Excellency from the Residency to the Durbar Hall.

When His Excellency had taken his seat in the Durbar accompanied by the members of his Staff, Sir Louis Dane asked permission to declare the Durbar open. Mr. Thornton, the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States, then presented the following Chiefs and Officials to His Excellency:—The Sawbwas of Hsipaw, Tawnpeng, North and South Hsenwi and Manglun, Hkun Hmon, K. S. M., Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hkam Haw Caws, T. D. M., Myosa of Monglong, Maung Kaing, T. D. M., Public Works Minister of Hsipaw State, Lu Kwun, A.T. M. of Kokaung, and U. Hkam Hsoi, A.T.M., Chief Minister of South Hsenwi State. When these Chiefs and Officials had each made their obeisance to the Viceroy in their own peculiar manner, Captain Percy Smith, Commanding the North Shan States, presented the Native Officers of his Battalion.

His Excellency then delivered the following Address, a translation of which was afterwards read.

THE VICEROY'S ADDRESS.

"Chiefs of the Northern Shan States—I am very glad to have this opportunity of meeting you in your own territories and I thank you for the enthusiastic and loyal reception you have given to me. I am glad to hear that there is a general advance in the material comfort and welfare of your people.

"You have contributed liberally to the construction of roads and bridges, and I trust that the recent appointment of a Government Engineer will be of great service to you and will help to improve the means of communication which are so important for the development of your States.

"I know that much has been done too to put down lawlessness and violent crime by the registration of fire-arms, but a good deal more is still required in that direction.

"I hope, too, that you will do all in your power to further the education of your people, for without knowledge they cannot expect to increase the resources of their country.

"I am glad to hear that there is at present no more plague amongst them, but you must remember that it may very likely come back again and that the suppression of this horrible disease depends very largely on your own determination to take precaution against it. The Sawbwa of Hsipaw, I know, did all in his power to follow the advice of the Superintendent and Civil Surgeon upon the occasion of the recent outbreak and deserves great praise for the valuable help he gave them.

I congratulate you on the steady improvement that has taken place in your Administrations and the increasing interest you are taking in public affairs, but I must remind you that improvement has been slow and I would impress upon you the great necessity for energy in the duties of your life. If you are slow and you have no energy you fail to collect for yourselves the wealth of the States which should belong to you.

"You have now a railway from Mandalay. It has already done much to stimulate your trade, but you should take care that by your own hard work the benefits of that trade should remain in your own hands. Unless you do your best that trade may leave you. It ought very largely to increase, and should, if you are wise, add greatly to the riches of your States. For this purpose you require to spend more money than at present on improvements which will afterwards increase your wealth and you should do your best to make such money available by a reduction in your own personal expenditure by encouraging careful habits among your people and forbidding, as far as possible, the unfortunate habit of gambling which so often adds to their poverty.

"You must always remember to seek for the help and advice of your Superintendent and his Assistants. They are your best friends and have your interests thoroughly at heart, and if you work with them you are sure to succeed.

"I congratulate you again on what you have already done and I hope that each succeeding year will bring increasing happiness and prosperity to yourselves and to your people."

The Viceroy then left the Durbar Hall.

Their Excellencies and Party leave at 10 p.m. to-night for Mandalay.

DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 28.

Yestesday, before Justice Boddam, Mr. W. C. H. Littlewood, Assistant in the Madras Engineering College, filed a petition for the dissolution of his marriage with his wife, Agnes Mary Hamilton Littlewood, on the ground of misconduct.

Mr. Percy Grant, instructed by Mr. A. E. Rencontre, appeared for the petitioner, while the respondent was ex-parte unrepresented.

The petition set out the parties were married at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Bangalore, on the 22nd of August 1894, that they had four children and that owing to respondent's continued illness petitioner sent her to Bangalore for the benefit of her health. Petitioner in May last went to Bangalore where the respondent confessed having misconducted herself with Sergeant Ivers of the King's Hussars (14th regiment).

Evidence having been given in proof of the allegation, His Lordship passed a decree "nisi" and ordered that the petitioner should have the custody of the children.

THE COLABA FIRE.

The Engineers' Widows and Families.

We have received the following on behalf of the widows and orphans of the Parsi Engineers, Messrs. Gora and Karanjia, who lost their lives in the recent fire at Colaba:—

H. E. Sir G. Clarke	Rs. 50
Mr. L. M. Wadia (Ahmedabad)	Rs. 50
Mr. P. F. Fischer	Rs. 25
Messrs. Jaffer Joosab and Co.	Rs. 25
Mr. E. F. Allum	Rs. 20
Mr. A. P. Pooley	Rs. 5

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It has indeed afforded great satisfaction, to note the kind promptitude with which His Excellency the Governor has contributed a subscription towards this Fund. His Excellency's sympathetic action has set an example to us all, and I trust my community will readily respond to the appeal that Mr. Rustam K. R. Cama, made on behalf of the distressed families in your issue of Monday the 25th instant. Thanking you,—Yours, &c.

JAFFER JOOSAB.

7, Green Street, Fort.

AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE AT AHMEDABAD.

Improving the Cultivation of Cotton.

The Hon'ble Mr. Muir Mackenzie presided on Tuesday over a gathering of nearly a hundred representatives from various parts of the Presidency to the Ahmedabad Agricultural Conference.

The President expressed pleasure at seeing so large a gathering and saw therein appreciation of the work being done to improve agriculture in the Western Presidency. After a general welcome he said "We also welcome here some distinguished visitors including the Hon. Mr. J. O. Miller, Member for Agriculture in the Executive Council of the Government of India, and an old friend and helper Mr. Mollison, the Inspector General who must be well-known to many persons in this city and in Gujarat and whose devoted exertions in the day of the great Famine of 1899-1900, in the endeavour to preserve alive a fraction at any rate of the splendid indigenous breeds of cattle must be fresh in the recollections. As a direct result of Mr. Mollison's initiative, coupled with the munificence of Lord Northcote and the benevolence of local magnates, stimulated by Sir Frederick Lely, the father of Gujarat, we have established the Charodi cattle farm which, now that it has performed its immediate work is being taken over by Government as a breeding and receiving establishment, and I hope will do much useful work in this part of the country.

Since our last conference we have to lament some serious loses in the Departmental workers. We have lost Mr. Lawrence whom for sagacity and keenness and power of organisation, it is hard to beat. We are losing Mr. Mead who has shown his full share of the same qualities. We are, partially only I am glad to say, losing Mr. Gammie, remarkable for his scientific attainments, commonsense, and power of co-operation. And last but not least we have been left by Mr. Fletcher, certainly one of the ablest scientific workers who has ever come to this country. Against these losses we have to count several notable gains present and prospective. In Mr. Henderson we believe we have secured an officer peculiarly well adapted to solve the important problems which present themselves in Sind. In Dr. Mann we are obtaining an officer eminent in research work and an enthusiastic trainer of Indians. In Mr. Main we have a young officer of good promise while the new Director, Mr. Keatinge, has the advantage over his predecessors in having pursued with great assiduity a thorough course of Scientific and practical Agriculture which he has developed by additional study on the continent and elsewhere. In initiative and imagination he is fully equal to those whom he succeeds, and I have no doubt that under him the department will continue its steady advance with the times. In the case of these last four officers at least I trust that we shall retain their services continuously for a good spell of years. The changing of horses just as we are entering the deepest and most difficult parts of a stream, the fords of which we are only beginning to explore, is

A MOST DISCONCERTING PROCESS,

and I really think we must appeal to higher authorities not to entice away our talent. Our system has already succeeded in procuring us several able Indian workers from whom we augur well for the future.

Messrs Bhimbai, Kelkar and Kulkarni are all proved themselves in their several capacities able and useful officers, and more recently Mr. Patel, the son of a Maratha cultivator, who now holds an important post in the College of Agriculture after taking a first rate degree, shows every promise of rendering valuable service. We have three Indian gentlemen in training in England two of whom will on return become Assistant Professors in the College, while one will get an important port in the department. We also have a gradually increasing corps of Fieldsmen and subordinates, many of them graduates, a substantial number of whom we expect to turn out expert agriculturists. The organisation and manning of the department is thus steadily progressing. But the skilled personnel is still very small and until it is fully developed the operations of the department are perforce restricted. We cannot provide numerous demonstration farms without skilled Superintendents, nor vernacular leaflets, and lectures without a body of expert translators and speakers. Our principal work besides experiment must consist then in the training of experts to fill the posts which we are anxious to man. The College can provide only a limited number per annum and unfortunately we cannot expect to receive even the whole of this number. Many it is feared enter the College with aspirations other than agricultural. Witness a student who the other day inquired anxiously of a high official whether there would be the same facilities for students in agriculture as there are for students in Arts to go on for the LL.B. Now there is the spirit which stands in the way of success in a special subject like Agriculture. To become a good man in any subject the student should start with an enthusiasm for it. And it lies with the discerning parent to infuse into his son an enthusiasm for agriculture before he places him at the College.

In the meantime we are endeavouring to provide in the Agricultural Department pay and prospects equal to those obtainable in other departments. If these are provided no able student at the College will have any excuse for preferring another career. For no profession can, in this country, be more useful or admirable than that which contributes to the growth of the proverbial two blades where one only grew before. Desire is expressed for itinerant instructors and lecturers, for numerous demonstration plots, for the dissemination of knowledge through the Vernaculars, for Divisional schools, and the like. But for all this we require a largely developed Indian Agency Farm, Superintendents, Demonstrators, Lecturers, Schoolmasters and Assistantmasters, as well as experts for inquiry and research. These men have all to be trained. For the present, therefore, I venture to urge as one of the principal objects which the enlightened gentlemen I am addressing should set before them is to stimulate the youth of their neighbourhoods to take up the subject of agriculture with enthusiasm, and to adopt agriculture whether inside or outside the Government Department as their career, and pursue the study of it at the College.

THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENTAL.

I will now say a few words about the work done by the Department during the year 1906-07. It is unnecessary to say much as it is excellently summarised in Mr. Mead's report of which you either have or will very shortly have copies.

The most conspicuous work has been connected with the crop which is at present exciting the most attention and of which Bombay produces the most and the best of all the Provinces of India, Indian cotton. First there is Egyptian cotton in Sind. Despite the ravages of boll worm which greatly diminished the outturn, we succeeded in getting a fair amount of the product. And thank to the excellent way in which the marketing scheme was organised by the local authorities especially Mr. Chatfield, the Colonisation officer, and to the enterprise of cotton manufacturers, more particularly those of Ahmedabad who sent their men to bid decidedly good prices were obtained. The great difficulty ahead of this crop is that of getting it properly cultivated. The Sind Zamindar is generally blind to this requirement in almost all his crops and lacking the spur of necessity which depends on density of population, and the labour indispensable for good cultivation, having also really more land than he could cultivate thoroughly, or at any rate intensively, nothing will cause him to overcome his difficulties but an indisputably large advantage in the way of profit we may show him how to cultivate. We may provide him with seed both of cotton, and of the regenerative leguminous crop, "barseem," no less profitable perhaps than regenerative, but he will not adopt the necessary methods, which are laborious, and expensive in labour, unless he can see his way to a clear substantial advantage. To demonstrate this advantage you must give him a good price, the full price which it will pay you to give rather than import the nation from Egypt if you intend to spin it you will have to persevere for some years in sending men and bidding liberally abstaining from rings to bring down prices. There was an attempt at this last year. The operation will be fatal to the new crop. You may get it a little cheap for the one season. But the Zamindar will stop growing it and the chance of getting Swadeshi Egyptian will be lost for a generation.

But besides the securing of good prices for the product until the growth of it is established it would be well for you to do something more. I should like your enterprise capitalists, like Mr. Bomanji Dalal who has come such excellent work in the Panch Mahals, to turn their attention to Sind, and to take up land there for the cultivation of

EGYPTIAN COTTON,

on a large scale, and on scientific methods. They will probably have to do some reclamation to rid the land of boll worm and they will have to practise the Egyptian methods of cultivation and rotation while they may find it advisable to use artificial manures. They may have also to import skilled and industrious cultivators to conduct or supervise cultural operations. Few Zamindars in Sind have the capital or skill in organisation, to undertake work of this kind. But apart from the profitableness of the undertaking the value of a few examples of well managed estates, scientifically cultivated and irrigated, will be incalculable. With the demonstration before their eyes of large outturns and profits the local Zamindars will be moved to adopt superior methods and the establishment and the extension of this crop so invaluable to India throughout the areas suited to it will be made a certainty.

Some further work remains to be done before Mr. Fletcher's inferior Broach hybrids can be regarded as conclusively proved. But should the hopes regarding them or any other improved varieties be realised we have by the concessions at Surat and Dharwar the land for growing the varieties on a considerable scale and distributing the seed.

I think the introduction of Broach cotton into Dharwar gives promise of being an absolute success. It would be more satisfactory perhaps if Dharwar could so to speak breed its own Broach. That may be achieved. But in the meantime there can be no question that a valuable cotton can be grown from freshly imported seed which of course there is no difficulty in procuring.

But our object is of course to breed and rear our own improved cottons. Dependence on imported seed can never be satisfactory. With these objects we are steadily working at hybridisation crossing and plant to plant selection. But the establishment of satisfactory varieties must I fear be slow and while the process is being worked through the Department is I think doing admirable and immediately useful work by introducing varieties from one part of the country to the other or as in the case of Egyptian cotton and we hope Caravonica from outside the country.

In this introducing of new varieties some useful work has been done with Egyptian barseem and groundnut but so far on a small scale.

In Entomology the principal item is

THE FIGHT AGAINST BOLL WORM.

The campaign is not yet concluded. I trust it may end in full victory under the able generalship of Mr. Lefroy.

As regards Agricultural Education we have done no new thing. We are steadily developing the Agricultural College and for the present for reasons already indicated I am inclined to think that is all that we can do. Mr. Joshi has suggested a net work of schools. But schools cannot be had without teachers, and text books, and these are being gradually provided by the College. And I would remind Mr. Joshi that the splendid system of agricultural education in Japan has been preceded by the universal spread of primary education. And until the advantages of primary education have been largely extended among the cultivating classes I think the establishment of agricultural schools is not likely to be undertaken.

Regarding the publication and dissemination of Agricultural information I think the Department might possibly effect something more than has been hitherto effected and I have been interested by the suggestions which have been put forward in response to the questions circulated by the Department, I believe in lectures more than leaflets. But we are short of lecturers. In the meanwhile I think we might possibly manage to circulate information to newspapers other than those mentioned by the Director in para. 74 of his report, and I am hopeful that the suggestion of Mr. Joshi to get leaflets read to villagers by the schoolmasters if not perhaps even by the village talati or kulkarni, might be usefully adopted. It is to be remembered that our schoolmasters are now receiving a little education in the elements of

AGRICULTURE IN THE TRAINING COLLEGES,

and this training would enable them to understand and explain what they read. Without such an understanding nothing perhaps but very elementary matters indeed would be worth having read to the cultivators, who, if they are at all interested, are sure to ask questions and require explanations.

I am a great believer in the usefulness of visits by cultivators to an experimental and demonstrative farms.

The opportunities for visits will increase with the multiplication of the farms. But for these again we require more trained men. The best method by far for dissemination is the demonstration either on a bit of land in the middle of the tract where the desired improvement is to be introduced. If we have a superior wheat or cotton whether imported or bred the way to get it known is to have some fields of it growing before the ryot's eyes.

The last piece of work I have to notice is the Surat Exhibition. The palm at that more useful little exhibition was, I think, unanimously given to the Agricultural Exhibit. It is to the form the nucleus of a Museum collection to which I hope we may gradually add. The visits of the Cultivators to the exhibition, the intelligent and interested inquiries made by them were a most satisfactory feature. I must not pass over the Ahmednagar Show which with its crop competitions was one of the most stimulating and practical shows we have ever had.

There is little left to say regarding the suggestions and answers to questions as most of the subjects dealt with are more or less directly connected with the work of the Department which I have attempted to review and opportunity for comments on details will arise in the course of discussion. But I shall briefly refer to several of the questions.

I hope that discussion may elicit the views of the conference regarding the attempt made in Sind to bring producers of Egyptian c

It would at least be a matter of consideration whether they should not have access to the local statistical head-records. What other functions they could be given would be a matter for consideration. Perhaps something may be elicited regarding this in the course of discussion.

I have already said that I wish to thank Mr. Joshi for his paper. I wish to thank him still more for having taken the trouble to write a comprehensive paper of the kind at all. The contribution must have cost him considerable thought and labour. If similar trouble will be taken by other thoughtful men I hope that the amount of information we may have to work on in the Agricultural Department will be largely increased.

Gentlemen, I will now close. I trust that our Conference may elicit useful discussion, intelligent inquiry to which we may be able to give some satisfactory answer, and businesslike resolutions which may suggest to us definite lines on which we may effect practical improvement in the agriculture of this Presidency.

IMPROVED VARIETIES OF COTTON.

The first subject discussed by the Conference related to the cotton grown in Bombay Presidency.

Mr. Chhubilal Madhavlal, of Ahmedabad, said that there were several mill-owners in Ahmedabad who would like to have information supplied to them from time to time as to the different varieties of cotton grown in Government farms in the Presidency, the places where certain improved classes of cotton were grown, the extent of their cultivation, and how different classes of cotton were to be obtained. At present they had very little information on these points. He thought a collection of different kinds of cotton grown and experimented upon Government farms should be placed at the disposal of the mill-owners, so that a greater impetus might be given to the cultivation of the superior kind of cotton. The cultivators also should have freer access to it. If the Government gave the mill-owners a free site they would arrange to place for public view samples of improved cotton supplied to them by Government.

Mr. A. K. Leslie pointed out that the mere seeing of the samples would not give the spinners a proper idea of the nature of the seed. The samples should be in sufficiently large quantities to enable them to examine them by pulling them into pieces and to form an opinion as to the relative value of the different kinds of cotton shown.

The President said the matter evidently required a great deal of deliberation and thought as to details. He thought the best course for the mill-owners to adopt was to make their offer after full consideration to the Director of Agriculture, and when they got into correspondence, he had no doubt that they would manage to evolve a useful scheme. He assured them that Government would be ready to give any reasonable help that might be required.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE DEPARTMENT.

Professor G. A. Gammie described the difficulties against which the Agricultural Department had to contend in the beginning of its career. At first it did not know what cottons were grown in the Presidency. The collection of this information took some time. Then the work of classification was undertaken and took up three years. Then plans were immediately devised for the improvement of the cotton, and Mr. Fletcher was successful enough to evolve two or three kinds of cotton which was very much superior to what was being already grown. As regarded the selection of seeds of improved varieties they had also carefully kept that in mind. Their work was greatly helped on by the cultivators of Dharwar. These were enterprising enough last year to introduce Broach seed in two talukas. The price obtained by them for the cotton was much higher than what they received for the local cotton. In consequence of their success in the experiment they had gone in for the cultivation of the variety of cotton on a larger scale and with better results. One difficulty which the department experienced was that once they introduced a large quantity of seeds in a certain place there was no guarantee that they would not be mixed up with other varieties.

Mr. Leslie thought that the owners of ginning factories could easily arrange to keep the seeds separate. The real question was whether the improved variety could be produced on a sufficiently large scale so as to put it on a commercial basis.

Mr. A. L. M. Wood, Collector, Kaira, said his experience of the owners of the ginning factories in Gujarat was that they would never help in separating the selected seeds.

Mr. T. J. Ward said that the owners of ginning factories in Berars took very good care to keep the seeds separate.

Mr. R. E. A. Elliot thought that if the buyers paid the producer of an improved variety a little better price than that of locally grown cotton it would encourage him to continue the experiment. He suggested that either the Bombay Chamber of Commerce or the Mill-owners' Association should take up this matter.

The President said he wished to express his sense of the practical usefulness of some of the suggestions that had been made and some of the difficulties that had been brought to light, and the criticism passed on the work of the department. He assured them that these criticisms would be carefully considered.

THE INCREASE OF WORK.

The question was "Would vernacular instruction to be given on certain selected Government farms be popular and useful?"

Mr. D. R. Jani said the attempts hitherto made to make agricultural instruction popular had failed. Some of the reasons for it were that there were no proper vernacular text-books on the subject, the farms were not properly equipped, too, for teaching agricultural and allied sciences thoroughly, and the ambition of students who attended these classes was more to qualify themselves for personal employment than to be farmers in after-life.

Dr. H. H. Mann said that if it were found necessary to give instructions in the vernacular it was extremely desirable that such instructions should be on specific points only. He also thought that selected cultivators should be brought to the farms to learn the best method of selecting seeds. Another specific matter which should be taught in the vernacular was the Egyptian method of whipping cotton. In Gujarat instructions regarding better methods in dairy could be given with advantage in Government farms. The work of instruction should be entrusted to competent and trained practical teachers. Lastly, the co-operation of the agricultural societies and local men of influence should be secured to carry out this work.

The President said that the Government were in perfect accord with the remarks that fell from the last speaker.

Mr. T. A. Mollison said that he attributed the success of the Bombay farm in a large measure to the thoroughly trained native field assistants. (Hear, hear.)

The next question considered was: "To what extent should we rely on vernacular newspapers for the dissemination of agricultural information?"

The President said he should be very glad if some widely circulated vernacular newspapers in the country—whatever their views on politics might be—would open a column for agricultural news. He assured them that the Government would do their best to supply them with necessary materials.

Several speakers spoke on the subject and expressed the opinion that the ryots were always ready to hear an news relating to agriculture read out to them.

CROP ESTIMATES.

Mr. Leslie then inquired what method was adopted by Government in estimating the crops. It appeared to him that the Government in estimating it in a certain manner conveyed a wrong impression. He had noticed that the Government called an ordinary, normal crop, a 12 anna crop, and a bumper crop a 16 anna crop. The public, however, called an ordinary, normal crop, a sixteen anna crop, and a bumper crop a twenty anna crop. If they considered a rupee as the unit, then an ordinary crop should be termed a sixteen anna crop.

Mr. Mead said he had not the full information on the point, but so far as he knew the Government had adopted the method in consonance with the way in which the cultivators themselves were accustomed to estimate.

After some further discussion the subject was dropped and the Conference adjourned to the following day.

The Conference concluded on Wednesday after the passing of a resolution that agricultural associations should be encouraged by Government, and that an adequate representation of village agricultural interests was essential to the success of any such associations.

A discussion also took place as to the desirability of asking the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company to provide cold storage cars for milk imported into Bombay from Gujarat

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THE GAME OF BRIDGE.

(By "Cut-Cavendish.")

The Author of "How to Win at Bridge," "Popular Bridge Player," &c.

VIII.—PARTNERS AND THE PLAY OF THE HAND.

It now behoves us to turn to the play of the hand as it affects the allies; and this is a branch of the game players are apt to neglect. Apparently they derive so much more satisfaction from commanding the combined forces that they overlook the importance of offering a stubborn resistance when the attack is taken out of their hands.

The leads have already been discussed at some length, and we know that against a No Trumper it is best to lead off from one's longest suit. Equally important is it that this original lead should be returned on the first available opportunity. That Dummy can be placed with the highest remaining card in the suit must not be allowed to shake one's principles. Let Dummy make the trick, and the path may now be cleared for the leader, whose suit safely established leads to several tricks failing to his small cards.

Against No Trumps you must have very good reasons before you decide on not returning your partner's original lead. Of course, if you are satisfied that you possesses a suit which can be more quickly and more profitably established than your partner's, then you depart from the recognised custom. Again a complete change of air would be desirable were Dummy sitting with two or three tricks in the suit, so that its establishment by the leader appears well-nigh impossible.

A DIFFICULT PROPOSITION.

A No Trump declaration usually means that the declaring party hold the better cards. Against this state of things may be set the fact that the lead lies with one of the allies, whose efforts must be directed towards making a small card or two in a long suit. Chopping and changing suits against a No Trumper is not calculated to do the allies any good. Their one aim must be to establish one or other of their long suits.

In any case it is more than probable that you will be called upon to discard during the play of a No Trumps hand, and here we are presented with one of the most difficult problems which confront the Bridge player. Everybody is agreed that no system of discard can be formulated which is entirely free from objection. The question for the allies to decide is which method is most calculated to serve their interests.

Discards in this country are either from strength or weakness, and it seems to me the object to be attained is to give your partner as much information as you reasonably can without weakening your hand in the process. My vote is, therefore, accorded the discard from weakness, although such discard cannot invariably be put into action. For instance, it behoves you to retain a card of your partner's original suit, and never to unguard an honour, whilst it is dangerous to dispose of the only card you possess in an unopened suit, for your partner's cards in this suit may be immediately placed and cut into ribbons. For all that the discard from weakness is generally available, and the information it tenders pretty conclusive. By your discard your partner hopes to gather which suit you wish led, and this he can do as a rule by the application of a little observation and commonsense. To particularise, the suit originally led is already accounted for, as, of course, is the suit on which you discard, which if the worst comes to the worst leaves your partner with only two suits to select from.

The discard from strength is also played a good deal, and three is this in its favour: it conveys positive information by means of a single discard. Whether against a No Trumper it is ever wise to deliberately weaken your hand is another thing. In the first place you may not be any too strong, and what good cards you held may be evenly divided between two suits. Even if they lie in one direction only, you are weakening your hand, and in the case of a four card suit the mischief may be serious.

There is, however, one discard from strength which I regard as essential. Holding Ace, King, Queen, Knave to several little ones, discard the top card of the sequence. This line of play intimates to your partner that you wish the suit opened at the first opportunity, when you can make a number of tricks off your own bat. Unless the Ace be discarded the possibilities are that the suit will never be opened, and all these good cards be wasted.

A CHANCE OF POLICY.

The play to an attacking suit declaration is very different. Then it by no means follows that you should return your partner's lead. There may be a variety of reasons against any such procedure. Dummy's cards have in the meantime been exposed, and these must influence the play of the hand to no small extent.

Oftener than not the allies will find it pay best to lead through Dummy's strong plain suits when he is seated on their left hand, or up to his weak plain suits when he is on their right. But there may be equally convincing reasons for changing the lead. You may hold a strong suit which you wish to make at once, or you may have some information which you would impart to your partner without loss of time. Nor would it do to continue the suit if it meant the enemy establishing it, or were Dummy in a position to ruff it, the declaration having been made by the dealer. Had Dummy made the declare and his trumps be not too numerous, to force them might not prove a bad step, when you could light heartedly go on with your partner's suit.

Whatever from the declaration takes, make it a rule when playing a sequence card always to lead from the top of such sequence. Should you not be leader you play the bottom card of the sequence. The exception to the lead of the top card of a sequence is when you hold Ace, King and others, when the King is invariably led. This rule only applies to the allies, as the dealer is allowed to false-card as often as he likes. The co-partners cannot afford the luxury of false-carding, as it is not part of their province to mislead each other. Nor should a player finesse against his partner's lead to an attacking suit declaration. A finesse will often mislead a partner and result in loss rather than again. More particularly is it to be avoided in plain suits for your finesse may go down, while your high card may be eventually trumped.

Better be content to give your partner all the information you can, and realy attempt a finesse save when the game is quite safe. The business of the allies is as far as possible to give each other information. Anything which is apt to mislead rather than the reverse had better be studiously eschewed.

LAST WORDS.

Dummy's cards being exposed after the initial lead, the allies will occasionally be able to draw his cards of re-entry before they can be effectively brought into action. They will also at times see their way to hold up the leading card of a suit sufficiently long to defeat the dealer's ends.

A difficulty which confronts the allies is that of blocking each other's suits. Sometimes against a No Trumper third-in-hand will get into his partner's way. A knowledge of the leads is a safeguard against any such tragic happening, but so many people do not know the leads that great caution should be observed. When, therefore, there seems to be a possibility of your blocking your partner's suit at No Trumps, make it your custom to retain the smallest remaining card of the suit to the last. An occasional trick will doubtless be lost, but it will be found to pay in the long run. For example, should your partner lead off with King of a suit in which you hold the Ace and another, take his King with your Ace and return the smaller card rather than block his suit. These remarks, remember, chiefly apply to No Trumps.

The "call" to a suit declaration is shown by the play of a higher card followed by a lower one. Holding two small cards in a suit which your partner has opened with a winning card, your play of the higher card first, intimates to your partner that you can trump the suit on the third round. Naturally, should you think your hand will suffer by trumping in, you would simply not "call." In any event, do not "call" with a higher card than the 10, or a trick might be lost; for your partner would place you with the Queen, and, instead of trying to win the second trick himself, would lead off with a small card.

These articles have necessarily been short, but I hope sufficient ground has been covered to assist my readers to a more comprehensive knowledge of the game.

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BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Widening the Queen's Road.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, in the Municipal Council Hall, yesterday afternoon, the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodher Thackersey, the President, occupying the chair.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 31st October last, with reference to the resolution of the Corporation of 13th August 1906, regarding the widening of the portion of Queen's Road running from the Bandstand to the Wodehouse Bridge.

The Commissioner in that letter said: "That by widening the road between these points a most desirable improvement would be effected. I forward herewith a plan showing how this can be done. It is proposed to add to the road the whole of the strip of ground, the area of which is about 2236 sq. yards. The ground vests in the Improvement Trust who have agreed to the Municipality using it as part of the Queen's Road subject to an agreement being entered into with them, at the cost of the Corporation, to construct the road and maintain the same so long as the Queen's Road remains a road as at present, the Improvement Trust Board being paid during the period a nominal annual rent of Re. 1. The Trust Solicitors are of opinion that the Board are not entitled to convey the land to the Municipality permanently as the same has been permanently appropriated as an open space and the arrangement above indicated appears to me to offer a suitable method of escaping the difficulty. If the Corporation approve of the above arrangement, the area in question will be taken over and added to the road."

Dr. Collie had given the following notice of motion on the same subject:—"That the Committee appointed under Corporation Resolution, dated the 9th May, be requested to report, in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, what alterations they consider desirable for the improvement of the road-ways extending round the Bandstand, in Mayo Road, and from Wodehouse Bridge to Church Gate Station."

The motion was carried and on the motion of Dr. Collie the Commissioner's letter was also referred to the same Committee.

THE FLORAL FOUNTAIN.

Consideration was given to the report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the suggestion made by the Tramways Company that all vehicular traffic passing northward from the Esplanade to Hornby Road should keep to the west of the Floral Fountain so as to obviate congestion of traffic at the point where the tram-cars stop on the east of the Fountain.

The Committee in their report said: That they understand that a proposal is likely to come up soon before the Corporation to remove the railings round the Fountain with a view to absorbing a portion of the enclosed ground into the roadway, leaving only a small space around to form a footpath which might serve as a refuge for pedestrians, and that such a proposal if accepted would render unnecessary any diversion of vehicular traffic at that point as suggested by the Tramways Company.

In the course of the discussion which ensued, Sir Dinshaw Petit pointed out the danger arising from the central poles and urged the necessity of lighting those poles at night in order to avoid accidents.

The report was adopted on the motion of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta.

SCHOOLS FOR ARTISAN'S CHILDREN.

The Corporation next considered the report of the Committee regarding the establishment of suitable schools for the children of the artisans and working classes. The Committee in reporting on matters connected with the administration and supervision of the schools under the control of the Joint Schools Committee, stated that with reference to the Corporation of 24th August 1905 which was the only reference remaining undisposed of by the Committee, that they are of opinion that the questions are such as might well be deferred pending the free decision of a special Committee appointed by the Government to consider what measures should be adopted for furthering the spread of primary education in the City of Bombay.

The Corporation resolution of 24th August 1905, above referred to, is as follows:

That the Corporation is of opinion that it is highly desirable to widen the sphere and extend the utility of primary education by—

(a) introducing manual training as a necessary subject in the syllabus of studies for primary schools;
(b) establishing in quarters inhabited by artisans and working classes special schools suited to the requirements of their children;
(c) providing in selected schools an alternate course for special technical training in Standard IV. or Standards IV. and V.

That the Joint School Committee be requested to draw up a scheme with the object of giving effect to these proposals, and report as to what the probable cost will be.

The report was adopted.

AERATED WATER AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Corporation also considered the report of the Committee regarding the condition of aerated water factories in the City. The Committee was reconstituted by Corporation Resolution, dated the 29th April, to consider the Health Officer's Report, dated the 23rd November 1906, regarding the condition of aerated water factories in the City. In their report the Committee said: that the Health Officer's report reveals a state of affairs which should not be allowed to continue any longer. There is no doubt that in many of these factories the manufacture of aerated water is carried on under conditions prejudicial to public health. To quote the observations of the Health Officer himself, "the factory premises as a rule are not suitable for the purpose as regards position, construction, light and ventilation; the water supply is stored in receptacles which are open to contamination; the dirty bottles are washed in tubs containing water which though it may be clean to start with speedily becomes very foul and the whole business of production and handling of the aerated waters is conducted without proper regard to cleanliness." What the other defects are and what structural and sanitary standards should be laid down in respect of premises used as aerated water factories are indicated by the Health Officer in his report and the Committee concur in his opinion that if a supply of aerated waters prepared under wholesome and sanitary conditions is to be looked for all aerated water factories in the City should be registered with a view to bringing them under proper sanitary control, and they beg to recommend that the Corporation should move Government to legislate at an early date for the necessary amendment of the Municipal Act to that end.

The report was adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim the following proposition was adopted:—"That the President be requested to address Government pointing out that several proposals submitted by the Corporation for amendments of different sections of the Municipal Act so as to authorize the Corporation to give effect to their resolutions regarding the registration of bake-houses, the control of traffic carried on with hand-carts, the removal of inconvenience experienced in certain cases by holders of Municipal debentures, the abolition of the cycle tax, &c. are yet awaiting disposal at the hands of Government, and enquiring when they will be pleased to legislate for the necessary amendments of the Act."

This concluded the agenda of the November meeting.

"THE CHAIN OF DESTINY."

Miss Lilian Edger, the well-known Theosophis preacher, delivered, yesterday, before a large audience at the Framji Cowasji Hall, a lecture on the "Forging and Breaking of the Chain of Destiny." The Hon. Mr. Dixit presided, Miss Edger prefaced her lecture by a few remarks on what had fallen from the chairman. The chairman, she said, had observed that a reproach had been brought by many against India that it was too spiritual and not sufficiently practical. But, Miss Edger observed, spirituality and practicality instead of being inconsistent were in close harmony with each other. The lecturer speaking upon the subject of the "Chain of Destiny observed it had been said by a poet that the man was like a bird in a cage and that the cage was his destiny, out of the limits of which he could not go. But, observed the lecturer, the cage in which the man was confined had elastic bars and that by persistent endeavours the bars could be made to yield. The lecturer also dwelt upon the theory of re-incarnation, observing that there was nothing in the Scriptures of the Parsees and the Hindus which was inconsistent with that theory. The meeting dissolved with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

THE MANAVADAR STATE INSTALLATION.

The Agent and Khan Saheb's Addresses.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, NOVEMBER 28.

On Monday last the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar installed on the "gadi" Khan Saheb Fateh din Khan, Chief of the Manavadar State.

Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Major and Mrs. Condon, Captain and Mrs. Coghill, His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagad, the Raj Saheb of Vankaner, a number of Officers, Ladies and Gentlemen and Representatives of the several States. With their respective gifts to the Chief.

The Agent to the Governor arrived at the "Shamiana" at 11 o'clock under a salute of 13 guns. He was received with due honours by the Khan Saheb and Political Agent of Sorath Prant.

After all were seated, the Agent thus addressed those assembled:—

THE POLITICAL AGENT'S ADDRESS.

Khan Saheb Babi Fateh din Khan,—It is a very great pleasure to me to come here to-day to instal you under the orders of the Government on the *gadi* of the Manavadar State and to invest you with the full powers of a 3rd Class Chief in Kathiawar. You come of a noble and distinguished race whose members for upwards of too and a half centuries have played a prominent part as warriors and as statesmen in the history of Gujarat and Kathiawar. The first of the family to come to India was Aahdur Khan Babi, a Eusufzai Pathan who rose to high military rank in the service of the Emperor Shah Jehan. His son, Sher Khan, accompanied Prince Morad Khan when he was appointed to the Viceroyalty of Gujarat in A. D. 1654. Some ten years later he was appointed Thandar of Chanval which was then one of the most difficult posts to fill under the Viceroy of Gujarat. He was succeeded by his son Jaffer Khan who won for himself an even greater reputation than his father. As a soldier he was probably the most distinguished of his day in Western India and he received from the Emperor of Delhi the title of Safdar Khan, the irresistible in battle. From him are descended all the ruling Babi Houses of Gujarat and Kathiawar. As a reward for his services he was granted first the jaghir of Balasinor in Gujarat, and later the jaghir of Gogha in Kathiawar. He died in A. D. 1725, leaving behind him numerous sons all of whom played a conspicuous part in the strife and politics of their day. It was his grandson Mahomed Bahdur, otherwise known as Sher Khan Babi who was first appointed founder of Junaghad in A. D. 1729 and who after many vicissitudes eventually established himself as the first Nawab of Junaghad His younger brother, Diler Khan, was the first Chief of Manavadar and from him you are directly descended.

"In the subsequent history of Kathiawar your ancestors have often borne a distinguished part and have shown themselves ever mindful of their obligations from the first of whom theyr received their original "jaghir." This was probably never more conspicously shown than when they fought under the standard of Junaghad at the battle of Panchpipla and helped to break the combination which had been organized by the Meru Khavas of Jamnagar with the object of crushing the power of Junaghad.

"I am glad to think that this interesting association still survives and that to-day there is no one who takes a keener interest in your fortunes than His Highness the present Nawab of Junaghad, and I take his presence here to-day and the fact that the other Rulling Babi Houses of Radhanpore and Balasinore are represented by the presence of Khan Jalaluddin Khan and the minor Nawab of Balasinore as a happy augury for your future and the continued unity of the Babi race.

"Your father, Khan Saheb Gazaffer Khan, died on 28th of March, 1888, when you were only a boy of three years of age, and your State then came under Government management which ceases to-day. The State has been most fortunate in its Managers and to late Mr. Prabhashankar who had previously been your father's trusted "Karbhari" to R. B. Pranjiwan Vishvanab, to Dewan Bahadur Lalji Pershotamrao and last but not least to Mr. Maneklal Gokaldas you owe the present flourishing condition of your State. They have shown, in a manner which I think deserves recognition, excellent good work which efficient Native Officers can do.

"When your State came under Management, there was a cash balance of rather over Rs. 28,000. We hand it back to you to-day with investments amounting to Rs. 10,67,000 and a cash balance of over Rs. 1,25,000

"During the nineteen years of Management approximately seven lakhs of rupees have been spent on public works.

"The Sanora Irrigation Tank has been constructed, and numerous wells have been sunk. Your town has been furnished with suitable public buildings and good roads have been made through the State. Besides this considerable sums were spent in various forms of assistance during the famine and subsequent bad years, the result of which is that you have a prosperous and contented people.

"The administration of the State has been thoroughly reorganised and your Police are very efficient. The revenue of your State, from all sources, has been Increased, by upwards of sixty thousand rupees during the Management, and including the interest on investments it may, I think, be said that your annual income has been augmented by nearly a lakh, of rupees.

"During your minority no effort has been spared to give you a good education and to train you for the responsibilities which, from to-day, you will have to bear.

"You have been educated at the Rajkumar College and since your college carrer was completed you have had the very great advantage of a two years' course with the Imperial Cadet Corps. I said the other day at Rajkot, and I feel that I ought to say it again, that I believe there can be no better finishing course for a young Indian Chief of your position than that which is afforded by the Imperial Cadet Corps. It has taught you discipline in its widest sense by which I mean not merely the habit of obedience and respect in yourself, but the habit of command and the power to exact obedience and respect form others. It has made a man of you as nothing else could have done and has re-kindled in you the martial instincts and soldierly pride of your race, and I know that your chief desire, when your means will permit, is to be able to contribute, in however small a way, to the Imperial Sesvice Force.

"You have before you, Khan Saheb, a bright future. You have received an excellent education and training and from to-day you enter on the administration of a prosperous and well-organised State. I can imagine of no more interesting task, but you must understand that it is no light one, and that in proportion to the many advantages with which you start much will be expected of you. You have selected a good "Karbhari" and I trust that you will be equally careful in the selection of your subordinate officials.

"I hope you will be a personal Ruler. Your State is small and compact and you ought to experience no difficulty in looking into everything yourself and watching over every department of your Administration yourself. Pay all your establishments adequatsly, insist on efficiency and never retain a man once you are satisfied that he is unfit for his post. Place the prosperity and happiness of your people always before you. Strive always to be just, and to insure that your officials and subordinates never do injustice. To a young man like you, there will be many temptations, but I believe and hope, from what I know of you, that you have the strength to resist them.

"I look forward with confidence to your future career as a Ruler and we all wish you health, strength and every blessing that can contribute to a long and happy life. (Loud and continued applause)."

The Agency "Dautardar" having read out a translation of the speech, the Agent conducted the Khan Saheb Fateh-din-Khan to the Chair of State on the "dais" and seated him thereon. The Manager then delivered to the Khan Saheb the Seal of the State and the Keys of the Treasury.

THE KHAN SAHEB'S REPLY.

The Khan Saheb, in reply, addressed the Agent to the Governor as follows:—Mr. Fitzgerald, Your Highness Raj Saheb and Gentlemen,—Before replying to the kind remarks Mr. Fitzgerald has just addressed to me, I would like to take the opportunity to thank you Mr. Fitzgerald for installing me yourself at the cost of no small trouble and inconvenience, and you, Your Highness and the Raj Saheb, for the great compliment you have paid me by attending my Installation in person.

"I believe this is the first occasion on which the Installation of a Chief of Manavadar has been performed by the Agent in person, and attended by His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh. I am very sensible of all that this Implies and sincerely trust that so auspicious a beginning may be reflected in the prosperity of my State and the welfare of my subjects. To the other gentlemen present, as also to the ladies, I offer my thanks for the trouble they have taken to assist on this most important occasion in my life. In this connection I would express the hope that it may not always be necessary for visitors to Manavadar to travel 14 miles by road and that before many years are over Manavadar may be connected with the rest of the world by railway.

"It is with feelings of sincere gratitude that I have to thank the British Government for entrusting me with the sole charge of my State which has been hitherto so ably managed and taken care of during my minority after the death of my lamented father. I fully appreciate, and am most grateful for, the benefits derived by my State from a long period of British management,—benefits evidenced by the flourishing condition of the villages and people, by my own education and well-being, and last but not least, by the very satisfactory condition the Treasury and finances.

"I shall be ever grateful to the Government for the parental care they have bestowed on my person and my State during my minority. As the more immediate builders-up of the prosperous condition of my State my best thanks are due to the late Mr. Prabhashanker Rao Bahadur Pranjiwan (now Karbhari of Chuda), Dewan Bahadur Lalji (now retired and enjoying I hope a well-earned rest from official responsibilities), and Mr. Maneklal Gokaldas to whom, on the eve of his retirement, I cordially wish God speed, long life and many happy days.

"I Thank you, Sir, for your reference to the distinguished history of my family of which I am very proud and which I hope I may never do anything to sully and also for the kind remarks and advice which you have addressed to me.

"It will be my constant endeavour to reach the high standard of conduct and ability which under present conditions and with his present advantages is now-a-days expected of a Chief.

"To His Majesty the King-Emperor and his Government I shall always remain loyal and my sword and the whole resources of my State are his.

"The Rajkumar College and the Cadet Corps and the time I spent with each will always remain amongst my pleasantest memories.

"In conclusion, I again offer my sincere thanks to you Sir, for having presided at this Installation. My special thanks are also due to His Highness the Nawab the illustrious head of our Babi family, for his kindly taking the trouble of coming down here to take part on this auspicious occasion, and for rendering assistance in many ways. My cordial thanks are also due to the Political Agent in charge of Sorath Prant for all his kind assistance, and I hope I shall always have the benefit of his friendship and advice."

A translation of the Khan Saheb's speech having been read out by the "Karbhari" the congratulatory gifts sent by the several States were presented to the Khan Saheb by their respective representatives.

The Khan Saheb next received the congratulation of the Agent to the Governor and other Officers and visitors.

After distribution of "attar" and "pan supari" the Agent to the Governor left the Durbar, as he arrived, under a salute of 13 guns.

Full dress uniform was worn.

PLAGUE IN LAHORE.

Removal of Mahomedan Prejudices

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, NOVEMBER 28.

The Anjuman-I-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore have had under consideration the dangerous condition of the Muhammadans during plague when they, as a rule, do not vacate their dwellings to escape infection from plague under the impression that they are not allowed to do so by their religion.

To prevent this misunderstanding on the part of the uneducated masses the Anjuman has obtained religious order from the Anjuman Mustashar-ul-Ulma, Punjab, which bears the signature of several leading Maulvis of the Punjab and in which quotations have been given from Hadis and from the books of prominent Muhammadan authors showing Muhammadanns that they are bound by their religion to vacate infected places.

The Chief Plague Medical Officer of the Punjab, while appreciating the services of the Anjuman in this respect, writes as follows.—

"I have been reading with great interest the "fatwa" issued from the office of the Mustashar-ul-Ulma of Lahore. Thousand of valuable Muhammadan lives are lost every year from plague because Muhammadans refuse to leave their infected dwellings, thinking that by doing so they would be acting against their religion. Such an authoritative pronouncement as this "fatwa" should do an enormous amount of good by dispelling these mistaken idea and be the means of saving a large number of lives that would otherwise be lost.

"I do not know to what extent this "fatwa" has been circulated among your co-religionists, but it appears worthy of the widest distribution, and I write to say that if you could issue it broadcast all over the province I think you would be doing a great public service and I an prepared to defray all expenditure in connection with the printing of the number of copies you would require.

"Would you kindly let me know if you consider such distribution possible and, if so, what would it be the probable number of copies you would require?"

RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

Commemoration in La Martiniere College..

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 28.

An impressive service was held in the La Martiniere College Chapel to commemorate the fiftieth Anniversary of the relief of Lucknow. The service was preceded by an address by Mr. Sykes, the Principal, in the course of which he referred to the splendid part sustained by the boys of the Martiniere College in defence of the Residency. As Sir Herbert Risley said, the Martiniere boys have a continuous and distinguished tradition—a past to line up to and an ideal to maintain, and among those tradition he can point to the unexampled distinction the "Badge of Honour" which no other school in the world bears, of having taken part in the historic struggle of the Lucknow Residency.

HYDERABAD (SIND) FORT.

Stolen Rifles Found.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, NOVEMBER 28.

The three rifles stolen from the Hyderabad (Sind) Fort, the other day, have been recoverd near Bandhi Station on the Kotri-Rohri Railway line. The signalman at Bandhi Station, having noticed prints of human footheels, suspected some thieves had been there. On tracing the prints to a spot under a tree he began digging and came upon the rifles. Fearing lest some harm might come to himself he reported the matter to the Station Master who wired for the Railway Police at Hyderabad. The latter removed the rifles and informed the District Police, who finally took charge of them. Meanwhile the Naik in the Fort in whose charge the rifles were when stolen has been court-martialled and sentenced to 91 days' rigorous imprisonment. Two other sepoys are also under trial in this connection.

A GO-AS-YOU-PLEASE TOURNAMENT for a distance of five or six hundred miles would, no doubt, attract great attention amongst pedestrians. Feats of endurance which call forth worthy emulation have the effect of improving the physical standard of our young men. They learn that training requisite demands cleanliness, sobriety and regular living, as the first essentials of success. This, of course, teaches the lesson that Holloway's Pills and Ointment are rapid aids for bringing a man into the pink of condition. They strengthen the constitution, purify the blood, promote digestion, and cleanse the stomach. The Ointment disperses stiffness of the joints and makes the muscles like steel in their strength and pliability.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

The Opening Meet.

Some 40 horsemen and 3 Ladies assembled on the flats near the Jackal Club as the dawn was breaking at half past six o'clock yesterday morning. The temperature was unfortunately distinctly warmer than it had been during the previous few days, but heat or no heat everybody was in a good humour and highly elated that the Hunting season had once more begun. The Pack, which has been cherished and nurtured with so much unsparing devotion for the last five weeks by the hard working and unselfish Hunt officials, looked beautifully sleek and in the pink of condition. Great admiration was expressed by many as to the thoroughly workmanlike look of the Pack in general, and the excellent sport which the hounds provided for us yesterday morning reflected the utmost credit upon those who are responsible for the splendid state of the Pack. Moving away from the flats the well-known coverts, which the new brick fields now adjoin, were decided to be first drawn, but no further covert was drawn during the morning, as the Jackal found gave us a gallop, which was more than sufficient for both horses and hounds. When nearing the covert many sportsmen negociated a new wall which surrounds the brick fields. It is a good and fair jump, but some of the riders would doubtless on another occasion find it better to put their horses at an obstacle of this description at something rather more than a walk, as the stones on this wall are of a very sharp nature, and a cut on a fetlock or some such important part of equine anatomy might mean the hospital for one's cherished hunter for a considerable time. It is a remarkable fact, when there is a good dew on the ground, like yesterday morning, how soon a pack of good hounds will let us know whether there is a Jackal lurking about a covert or not. For the last 8 months or so these somewhat nocturnal animals have lived a life of peace in the Vale of Salsette, and from their frequent nightly cries are wont to come in certain numbers across the railway line to the Danda Flats, where often a repast suitable to their rude taste can be found. Doubtless the varmint thought he was safely hiding yesterday morning in the old Teak Wood Covert, but the appearance of our well trained Pack, soon made him beat a very hasty retreat. We had hardly got over the aforementioned stone wall, when a perfect chorus of "music" proclaimed that the Pack had set about its business in no ordinary manner. Reins were at once caught up, and it behoved us to set down and ride real hard, if we were to be witnesses to what the flying "beauties" were about to do. Fortunately for us the line lay over quite a good part of the far famed melon ground, which has on so many occasions brought more than one sportsman to grief, as far as the big hill at Chuckla. Taking the double cactus hedge on either side of the rough stoney lane, we galloped down the far side of the hill into the Bomanwadi Valley. A delightful long stretch of rice fields with high and firm banks gave us a most invigorating ride as far as the wide and deep nullah, which more than one hard rider has doubtless occasion to remember at last year's Point to Point Races. Keeping a very straight course the jackal piloted us over a number of fields, with the hay only cut during the last few days, and surrounded with cactus hidges which made splendid jumps for our horses until the Back Water was reached. At first the Jackal did not seem to care to face the flowing stream, but the pack were too close upon his heels to give him much time for hesitation and he had perforce to do so. Hounds of course followed, but the water runs wide and deep at this particular spot, and the horsemen had consequently to gallop through the long Mangoe Tope on the edge of the stream to a fordable spot. The majority of the Hunt crossed at a well-known place when the water is shallow, but it is necessary to almost dive underneath the branches of a big tree and down the steepest of banks. One hard rider in his eagerness took this difficult place at a gallop. Luckily he was mounted on a lovely animal with the best of shoulders, or a thorough Imperial crowner might have been the result. Once over the water we had to ride especially hard to keep in view the flying pack, which had obtained somewhat of a start. Crossing the Vihar-Kurla road at right angles a small hill with unusually sharp stones was straight in front of us. Some of the Hunt went straight over it, but others were able to get round on either side of the hill and continue all together on the far side as far as the hill, known as the Hog's Back. A deep earth on the summit of this hill has often been means of refuge for Jackal, but yesterday our quarry continued far beyond it to the range of absolute mountains, which form one side of the beautiful Horse Shoe Valley. The jungle is thick and dose at the foot of this long range of hills, and it is only with the greatest difficulty than hounds can be kept in view. The hills are far too steep for one to ask a horse to mount, but it seemed as if the pack were going straight over them. Some riders accordingly worked round the right hand side of the hills into the Horse Shoe Valley itself, but as luck would have it they never saw hounds again. Others galloped round on the Powai side of the hills and the majority of these sportsmen lost all trace of the pack. More by good fortune doubtless than anything else 4 men by pushing their way through particularly thorny jungle on the edge of the top of the hill heard the well-known cry of the pack that their quarry had gone to ground at a spot on the slope of the mountain which was ungetatable on horseback. An erstwhile M. F. H. tying his horse to a tree, clambers in his boots and spurs up the very steep hill, and by the aid of his hunting crop forces the Jackal from his temporary shelter and hounds are consequ

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice S.L. Batchelor, B.A., I.C.S., resumed the execution of the duties of his office as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 15th November.

Mr. F. E. Hardcastle, Consul for Cuba at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 5th November.

The resignation by Sir Dinshah Manekji Petit, Baronet, of the post of Honorary Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, has been accepted by His Excellency the Governor in Council.

To the appointment of Mr. S. J. Murphy, I. C. S., as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Satara, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that Mr. Murphy shall try such cases as the Sessions Judge, Satara, may make over to him for trial.

Mr. J. V. Cooke, District Superintendent of Police, Kaira, is granted, with effect from the 13th December, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date combined with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to one year, one month and seven days.

Mr. H. Stanley, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Kaira, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Kaira vice Mr. J. V. Cooke proceeding on leave, or pending further orders.

Mr. W. Heyland, District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, is granted, with effect from 1st January 1908, such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with furlough for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to nine months.

Mr. F. L. Clifford, Deputy Superintendent of Police, is granted privilege leave for three months from such date as he may be relieved of his special duty in the office of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police for Railways and Criminal Investigation.

Mr. C. V. Vernon, B.A., (Oxon), I.C.S., to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Hyderabad Sessions Division, and to try such cases as the Sessions Judge of Hyderabad may make over to him for trial.

Mr. F. Gleadow, Conservator of Forests, Second Grade, has been allowed extraordinary leave without pay for three months in continuation of leave.

Mr. L. S. Osmaston, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr. P. E. Aitchison, Deputy Conservator of Forests, and Division Forest Officer, Working Plans, S.C., is granted privilege leave for two months and four days in combination with furlough on medical certificate for nine months and twenty-seven days with effect from 8th November.

Mr. A. E Boyd, an Assistant Collector in Class IV (officiating in Class III), of the Imperial Customs Service, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 26th October.

Mr. H. Lorimer is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Collector, Class V, of the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 26th October during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. E. Boyd; and is posted to Bombay.

Mr. P. J. Mead, B.A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., Acting Director of Agriculture, is granted privilege leave for three months in combination with furlough for nine months with effect from 2nd December, or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

Mr. G. F. Keatinge, I. C. S., on return from leave, to act as Director of Agriculture and of Co-operative Credit Societies, vice Mr. P. J. Mead, B.A. (Cantab.), I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. W. L. Weldon, B.A., LL.M. (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, to continue to be Professor of Law on the expiry of his present term of office.

Mr. Mukund Ramrao Jayakar, M.A., LL. B., Barrister-at-Law, to be Professor of Law vice Mr. Shriniwas Aiengar S. Setlur, B. A., LL.B., on the expiry of his present term of office.

Mr. Nanabhai Nusserwanji Saher, M.A., LL. M., (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, to be Professor of Law vice Mr. Joseph Baptista, B.A., LL. B., (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, L.C.E., on the expiry of his present term of office.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—His Excellency the Honourable Sir George Sydenham Clarke, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, to be Honorary Colonel with effect from the 28th October.

Lieutenant A. F. Hamilton, I.M.S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 9th November, pending relief by Lieutenant-Colonel W. A. Corkery, I.M.S.

Captain T. F. Owens, I. M. S., has been appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Jacobabad, from the 7th November in addition to his own duties.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. L. Meyer, M. D., B. S., I. M. S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The services of Mr. P. W. Monie, I. C. S., are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

Mr. Gerald Cairns Shannon, a Member of His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 22nd November and has been appointed Assistant to the Collector of Dharwar.

Mr. Robert Benson Ewbank, a Member of His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 22nd November and has been appointed Assistant to the Collector of Ahmedabad.

Mr. Charles Blythe Critchley, a Member of His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment, reported his arrival on the 22nd November and has been appointed Assistant Collector in Sind.

Lieutenant H. B. F. Bryant, M. V. O., the Highland Light Infantry, has been appointed Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor with effect from the 22nd November.

Mr. J. M. Mackay, Assoc. M. Inst. C. E. Temporary Engineer under covenant, passed on the 12th November an examination in colloquial Marathi according to the standard laid down in the Public Works Department Code.

On return from leave Mr. F. L. Sprott, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, substantive "protem," is appointed Superintending Engineer and Secretary, Indus River Commission.

On relief by Mr. Sprott, Mr. T. Summers, D.Sc., M. Inst. C.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class will continue to be in charge of the Indus Left Bank Division and the Rohri-Hyderabad Canal project.

Mr. R. M. MacFarlaine, L. C. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, permanent, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, permanent, with effect from the 16th November.

Mr. R. B. MacLachlan, B.A., B.E., Temporary Engineer under covenant, passed on the 18th September, the Professional Examination of the Public Works Department.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	6
B Mandvi, Chakla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	0	0	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao Panaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	11
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Hoo-Resident and Sub-wards	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	19
Total	3	2	99
Total plague deaths to date	141,287		
Same date last year	2	2	82

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

NOVEMBER, 27th 1907.

Wards.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	50	63	0
B	92	160	12
C	65	107	2
D	122	62	0
E	178	124	1
F & G	122	0	0
Total to date	629	496	15
Total rats killed			1,125

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

TEACHING THE TEACHERS.

How they are Trained.

Men talk vaguely of education, elementary and otherwise, but the common knowledge of that great subject includes little respecting those who receive it—the children, and still less regarding those who give it—the teachers.

The ignorance seems to be greatest and most prevalent in the popular estimation of the teacher's life and work.

Elementary school teachers are of various grades. The teaching profession is unlike all others in that respect. A doctor or a lawyer must be fully qualified to practise. A teacher need not—although it will soon be imperative for him, or her, to be fully qualified : that time will come when the demand ceases to be greater than the supply. This article is, however, chiefly concerned with the finished product—the trained teacher.

PRINCIPLES OF TEACHING.

A "trained teacher" is one who has passed the examination for the Government "school-master's (or schoolmistress's) certificate," after receiving a course of instruction (of two, but in special cases of three, years) at a training college. The main object of training is to make a teacher efficient and capable, and in college the influences towards that end, both direct and indirect, are manifold.

The direct influences are those of study, practice in teaching, and experience. No one can gainsay that a liberal and wide experience should be a "sine qua non." The course of study is so designed that the student may obtain a wide education of practical advantage; and great importance is given to the subject classed as "Principles of Teaching." This subject comprises psychology, or the study of mind; logic, or the science of correct reasoning; and the history of educational theory and practice with various additions relating to hygiene and technicalities of school organisation.

The reader will clearly see that the first branch enables the teacher to understand the child's mind, and thereby to teach in accordance with the laws of natural mental growth, and that the second helps him to think logically himself, and to lead his pupils to do so. As for the third, a volume might be written on the importance and effect of this branch. Suffice it to say that "educational theory and practice" includes the works and ideas dealing with child-training of the greatest intellects of the past and present—from Plato and Aristotle to Ruskin and Spencer—not to mention the permanent officials of the Education Department. And let the intelligent reader judge of the immense benefits to be derived from such sources.

THE PRACTISING SCHOOL.

Practice in teaching, exercised under the supervision of expert professors, is the means of perfecting the ideas acquired theoretically. Therefore, every student's period of training includes as a minimum three full weeks a year spent in actual teaching in the Practising School, which is usually attached to the college. Some colleges have two or three Practising Schools, to all of which the students are sent for greater experience. Criticism lessons are also given in a special room, which is arranged so that a student may give a lesson to a class of children in the presence of all his fellow-students, who are seated as in a theatre, behind the class. Needless to say the Freshman regards the giving of such a lesson as a veritable nightmare; but in time he is cured (more or less) of that enemy of good teaching—nervousness. Still, it is an ordeal to give such a lesson, and one's first experience is never forgotten.

A prepared lesson is given. The subject is usually chosen for the teacher, not by him; and at the termination the Method Master calls upon various students to criticise, and favourable and adverse criticisms are given—to the joy or consternation of the one who has taught, who defends his own procedure to the best of his ability. Everything is discussed, even such details as the teacher's position, voice, and appearance. Then the Method Master sums up as a grave judge in a law court, and marks are awarded by him. The procedure varies in different colleges, but the above is a fairly general account of the usual routine.

Such methods of training, conducted by men of the widest experience, afford such a perfect blend of theory and practice that the student makes rapid strides in capability and power.

To teach a boy Latin, you must know the boy, and you must know Latin. Thus the study of a wide range of subjects, combined with a knowledge of the best means of imparting knowledge, renders a man fit to undertake his office.

DEVELOPING A PERSONALITY.

To turn to the indirect influences, it is first evident that personality is a great factor in the success or failure of a teacher. It is in this that the college life has an influence afforded in no other sphere. Pride of a wrong kind, egotism, conceit, and such kindred faults are very soon weeded out from the man's character, and the words of the poet are realised :

"For 'ground in yonder social mill
We rub each other's angles down.'"

Mere existence among a hundred or more equals does much to "rub off the corners," but the sports and the various societies share in influencing the making of a new man. Unpleasant mannerisms and traits of character soon give place to greater self-control, strength, and all those qualities which go to make positive self-reliance. The student leaves his college not as perhaps he entered it, a capricious boy, but a level-headed, balanced man whose development has been so evenly influenced as to make him ready to face the world with confidence in his powers.

A teacher is therefore to be regarded not only as a mere machine for imparting knowledge, but as an embodiment of the powers which help true education, and that, after all, is what makes the best man.

More than that, he is a person in whom parents may place confidence. When they realise that their co-operation and sympathy with the teacher will benefit their children, the progress of education will advance by leaps and bounds.—F. H. in the "Daily Mail."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay "Government Gazette" November 28.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Bhau Yeshwant Gupte, Acting First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, Thana, was on privilege leave with effect from 15th October up to the 18th November both days inclusive.

Mr Shivram Sitaram Wagle, Inspecting First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Ahmednagar Districts with head-quarters at Poona, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana, vice Mr Bhau Yeshwant Gupte, deceased.

Mr Gopal Ramchandra Gokhale, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pandharpur, to act as First Class, Third Grade Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Inspecting First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Ahmednagar Districts with head-quarters at Poona vice Mr Shivram Sitaram Wagle.

Mr Shivram Sitaram Wagle, First Class Subordinate Judge, Thana, is invested with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to the amount of Rs. 500.

Mr Shivram Sitaram Wagle to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts in the Thana District as may be referred to him by the Judge of that Court.

Mr Lakshman Krishnaji Nulkar, on return to duty, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pandharpur, vice Mr Gopal Ramchandra Gokhale.

Mr Bhogilal Narandas Shah, on relief at Bhusaval, to to act as Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as Second Class subordinate judge Nevasa and Shevgaon.

Vice Mr Ramchandra Balkrishna Chitale, Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge, retired :—

Mr Vajeram Manibhai Mehta to be Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr Raghunath Bhikaji Gogte to be Second Class, second Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr Boman Navroji Sanjana to be Second Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr Damodar Waman Bhat, on return from leave, to act as First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, and to do duty as First Class Subordinate Judge, Dhulia.

Mr Pandurang Shirdhar Pathak, Acting First Class, Third Grade, Subordinate Judge, Dhulia, on relief, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bhusaval, displacing Mr Bhogilal Narandas Shah.

Mr Dattatraya Anant Idgunji Acting Inspecting Second Class Subordinate Judge of the Thana, Ratnagiri, Nasik and Khandesh (Judicial) Districts with head-quarters at Thana, to take rank at the bottom of the Second Class Subordinate Judges vice Mr Janardan Damodar Dikshit appointed to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri.

Mr Surchandra Purshottamdas Badami, B.A. LLB, Acting Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge, Godhra, to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge.

Mr Phirozsha Pestanji Jehangir to be on special duty for two months from such date in December as may be found suitable, in connection with the revision of the lists and schedules of Standard forms.

Mr Abdul Rashid Khan, Deputy Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, is granted privilege leave for two months from the 4th December.

The Governor in Council has accepted the resignation of Mr Eduljl Dorabji Talati of his appointment as Delegate of the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat.

Mr Hoshangji Barjorji to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Court at Surat vice Mr Eduljl Dorabji Talati, resigned.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

EMPIRE GOWNS IN GREEN AND BLUE.

Everything is Empire nowadays, writes our Paris lady correspondent. The fashions of the Empress Josephine have always had a stronger hold on the fickle heart of Dame Fashion than any other and we have been brought sharply back to our allegiance after scarcely a temporary lapse in favour of a less pronounced facon. Blue and green, deep, dark yet metallic shades of each are the colours chosen and these are combined with consummate skill, the long trailling skirts—which in the old pictures of Josephine and her sisters, appeared to have wound themselves almost inextricably round the limbs of their wearers—being carried out in the very softest satin, with all the clinging qualities of crepe de chine and veiled with ninon or fine net. The foundation is usually of a deep leaf-green veiled with dark blue or vice versa, and into this rich, twilight scheme the couturiere of to-day almost invariably introduces generous embroideries of gold and silver, the modern idea consisting of a clever alliance of the two metals, so that at a distance it is difficult to distinguish which is which. As an accompaniment to these trailing draperies, a short, high-waisted little coat is worn—pure Empire in outline—which is carried out in deep blue or green velvet stiffened with military braiding in gold and silver and finished with long tight sleeves adorned with bands of chinchilla fur. A little Napoleon hat fashioned of blue miroir velvet, braided in gold and silver, and trimmed with a smart cockade from which springs a cluster of mock herons' plumes, completes the costume.

BRIMLESS HATS.

Hats might well be said to be still in the evolutionary stage, and almost every day a new model makes its appearance, and enjoys a brief mushroom existence before it is overshadowed and outrivalled by some new importation. The drawn and draped crowns of the beret description, in imitation of the lace hats of the summer, are being repeated in winter styles, the latest development being, however, more suggestive of the Tam o'Shanter of '88 or '89, when the velvet crown was arranged in a series of radiating pleats under a flat velvet covered button. The hat of to-day boasts the same flat draped crown, while a quaint, unexpected effect is gained by means of the tiny round brim, which is cut away almost to vanishing point and gives a curious Tudor appearance to the headgear, one single velvet chou of exaggerated dimensions providing the sole adornment. Moire—like the ghosts of so many of our grandmothers' fashions—has risen from its grave this season and has found its way into the realm of millinery. The latest recruit fashioned of this material is a new hat with flat brim and high crown, the former being of enormous width at the left, and modified considerably both at the back and the right side. Like the bell hats of the summer days, the brim is the feature on which the milliner has "put all her money," so to speak, no trimming, with the exception of a huge velvet rosette, being permitted to interfere with its character, while—seen from the back—it gives an almost distorted effect to the silhouette, which suggests that the modern craze for the bizarre is responsible for not a few sacrifices on the part of the woman of fashion.

MICROSCOPICAL HEADGEAR FOR THE THEATRE.

Numbers of smart little hats, with billycock crowns and flat brims, edged with black military braid, have been designed in smooth stretched sorrel-green velvet, the trimming of which consists of two immence curling ostrich plumes, caught with a glittering square buckle, composed of paste, or fashioned like a wheel, the spokes of which radiate from a hub formed of a single diamond. As regards theatre hats, however, where the more microscopical the headgear, so much more favour is it likely to find in the eyes of neighbouring theatregoers, models which are not a little use and original are being exploited. To unaccustomed eyes the newest of these suggests nothing more attractive than a rather large inverted jampot fashioned of fine wire, and covered with close set row of gathered Malines edging, each tiny frill overlaping the other. A narrow flounce of lace, borely and inch in width, forms the apology for the brim; while two minute wreaths of roses, small enough to form a wreath for a fairy queen—in pale pink and butter colour respectively—are thrown over the crown, one nearly at the top and one approaching the base. To wear such a confection, a generous supply of tiny pin curls and rolls would be an absolute necessity, while to complete the quaint effect of this hat it should be poised upon the hair, a little to one side, like the headgear of the conventional Pierrette.

A CHARMING COIFFURE ORNAMENT.

In other cases, where hats are tabooed for theatre wear, a wisp of gold embroidered tulle is used instead, headed with a light frill of plain gold coloured chiffon, standing upright; while on one side is placed a beautiful golden rose, like the cherished flower of the fairy tale, which is formed of a melange of frosted mousseline de soie and gold tissue. This blossom might almost be said to be worth its weight in gold, the sum of thirty francs, which is asked for it, being looked upon as quite a moderate figure. Another idea which seems to have commended itself greatly to the Parisienne this season in the realm of coiffure ornaments is represented by two quaint little wired bows, half of gold tissue and half of bottle sauterelle green velvet, powdered with tiny diamond stars. These two bows are linked together with a double chain of emeralds, or with round, smooth gold beads, such as are worn by wandering gipsies of the old Romany aristocracy, who still pride themselves upon the blue blood of lawless ancestors. Clusters of tiny waving plumes, finished with glittering fan-shaped tips in a variety of lovely iridescent tints, are likewise included in the novelties of the coiffure.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, Nov 29.

There will be a Parade for Members Residing in Bombay at the Riding School on Tuesday next the 3rd proximo at 7-30 a. m.

Dress—Drill order Khaki Carbines and Swords.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Comdg. B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Nov. 29.

* * * * *

347 No. 2 Co.

Gun Drill and Instructions at Mahaluxmi Fort as follows :—Saturday the 30th at 5 p.m.

Dress—Khaki and Helmets.

* * * * *

351 RANGE

The Range at Santa Cruz will be available for Spoon Competitions and practice on Sunday next the 1st proximo.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, Nov. 29,

381—Detail for the week ending Saturday the 30th instant.
To-day Friday the 29th—School of Arms, at the Y.M.C. Association at 7 p.m.

II—All Recruits of the current season will parade at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

382—Strength No. 5742 Cyclist A. Williams, having resigned is struck off the strength of the Corps.

383.—It is notified for information that the Battalion parade will take place on Tuesday the 3rd and not Wednesday the 4th Prox. as shown in the programme of Drills for the season.

384—Extract from Government Resolution, General Department No. 6685, dated Bombay Castle, 9th November 1907, is published for information :—

Allster Forbes, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant to complete the establishment with effect from the 23 October 1907.

385—Enrolments—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength Corps and posted to "E" Company :—

No. 6301 Cyclist. W. Mackay.

C. N. Moberly, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt, B. V. R.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Nov. 26 was 581, giving a death-rate of 29·00 per annum per thousand as against 33·18 the corresponding period of last year, and 39·36 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 59 died from fevers; 8, plague; 2, small-pox; 5, cholera; 3, leprosy 37, phthisis; 37, diseases of the nervous system; 160, affections of the respiratory organs; 44, diarrhœa; 12, dysentory; 35, still-born; 80, old age and debility; 12, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 19; Brahmin, 19; Lingast, 3; Bhattia, 2; Hindus of other castes, 238; Hindus low caste, 77; Musalman, 143; Parsee, 16; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 19; Eurasian, 2; European, 2; Negro-African, 2. The total number of births was 516 as against 426 the corresponding period of last year, and 424 the average over the past five years.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath instantly imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Beware of dangerous substitutes. Permanganate of Potash Crystals are Poisonous, as Coroner's Inquests have proved. "Condys Fluid" contains NO Permanganate of Potash and is non-poisonous. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. See that Condy's Fluid is on the label. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, E.C.

BY THE WAY.

AN ALLEGED SON OF NAPOLEON III.

Apropos of the lawsuit concerning some property of the Bechevet family which has been heard in the King's Bench, the author of "The Court of the Tuileries, 1852-1870" writes as follows:—In the course of my book I cast doubt on the often-repeated story that Martin Constantin, Count de Bechevet (born August 1842, died August 1907), was the son of the Emperor Napoleon III.; and subsequent information has strengthened my surmise that his father was really a Major of the Life Guards, under whose protection "Miss Howard," subsequently Countess de Beauregard, was living at the time when the future Emperor of the French made her acquaintance in London. Letters of Miss Howard's are extant in which she commends her son to the good offices of personages placed near to the Emperor, but she never urges, or, indeed, in any way suggests, that Napoleon was his father. Apropos of the Bechevet title, I mentioned in my book that it was conferred on Miss Howard's son in order that he might not bear the name of Beauregard, there having been certain protests on the part of a then existing Beauregard family. Our correspondent now adds that there was no long search for another title. Bechevet, he has ascertained, was simply the name of a farm attached to Miss Howard's estate of Beauregard, and will be found marked on maps of the environs of Paris a score of years old.

"KNOTS" ON SATURN.

From the Lick Observatory, high up on the Rocky Mountains of California, comes the vague announcement that Professor Campbell last week discovered four "knots" on Saturn, two on each side of the disc. The present temporary disappearance of the rings affords a peculiarly favourable opportunity for examining the surface of the planet, and astronomers have been watching for evidences of surface markings which may tell us something of its physical constitution and enable its period of rotation to be more accurately determined. Assuming their objective reality, the movements of these "knots," therefore, will be carefully followed for the next few months, as instances of surface markings, so common on Jupiter, are extremely rare on Saturn.

THE CORPUS SUN-DIAL AT PRINCETON.

Indirectly the famous sun-dial in the quadrangle of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, of which a replica has just been unveiled by Mr. Bryce at Princeton, may be traced to the sagacious policy of Bishop Foxe in throwing open the Readerships of his new foundation to foreigners. Among the first admissions was Nicholas "Crutcher" [i.e., Kratzer], a native of Bavaria, who became astronomer to Henry VIII., and covered Oxford with sun-dials, one of which was in Corpus gardens. These have all perished, though he himself survives in fine portraits by Holbein. Nicholas Kratzer transmitted his astronomical and horological traditions to Turnbull, who designed the present sun-dial (which is really an ingenious combination of dials), and also wrote a book on sidereal astronomy.

A LINK WITH 1870.

A memory of the Franco-German war is recalled by the death of Joseph Leroy. He was a road-mender by calling, and, if it had not been for him, Gambetta would have been taken prisoner when he left Paris in a balloon. The Uhlans were in hot pursuit of that balloon, and they called upon Leroy to tell them where it had descended. He told them wrong, and they galloped off, so that Gambetta had time to get away and reach Montdidier in safety. The Uhlans, finding that they had been fooled, then looked for Leroy, but failed to discover him. He had surmised that he might be wanted and had disappeared.

THE WEATHER-PLANT.

In giving some particulars the other day from the "Wide World Magazine" concerning the weather-plant, we mentioned that Professor Nowack "organised an expedition to Cuba and Mexico to search for specimens of the plant." "To collect specimens" would have been more accurate. The plant has, of course, long been known, and is very common in the East and West Indies. A correspondent writes to us that she knew it as long ago as 1864 in India—in the North-West Provinces, chiefly at Allahabad and Meerut, where she resided in the hot seasons.

BOTANICAL AUTHORITIES.

Our correspondent further points out that in a "Manual of Gardening for Upper India," by the Rev. J. Firminger of the same year, 1864, he says :

"Abrus precatorius"—wild liquorice—Gungchee: A creeping herbaceous plant, the principal interest of which consists of the pretty little seeds it displays in its opened seed-pods. These are egg-shaped, of the size of a pea, bright scarlet colour, tipped with black; they are used as weights by goldsmiths (in India), are often strung in the manner of beads for necklaces. There is a variety with white seeds resembling ivory. In "London's Encyclopædia," date 1855, we find: "Abrus" "elegant." The roots are used in the West Indies similar to our liquorice, and the seeds are strung and worn for ornaments, and also as rosaries, whence the specific name "precatorius." They are frequently thrown with other West Indian seeds on the North-West coast of Scotland. . . They are eaten in Egypt." Our correspondent has at this moment two or three dozen of the seeds which came to her from Rhodesia.

CHINESE BIRDS AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

The well-known and very valuable collection of Chinese birds made by Mr. F. W. Styan during his twenty years' sojourn in China has, the London correspondent of the "Scotsman" states, been presented by him to the Natural History Department of the British Museum. The collection is said to be the most complete in the world as regards the birds of China and its scientific value is greatly increased owing to the number of type or figured specimens which formed the subject of Mr. Styan's numerous memoirs on the Chinese avifauna. His splendid gift will be a most welcome addition to the unrivalled collection of birds in the British Museum, which now numbers a total not far short of 350,000.

COLOUR IN BINDING.

A Philadelphia bookseller, the "Book Monthly" states, has been testing the colours which buyers of fiction most favour in bindings. "If," he says, "a row of books stands on a counter, every visitor will first examine the volume with the brightest binding—that is to say, the one bound in red." He finds that, after red, a good clear shade of green is the most attractive colour, while blue comes third, and grey is not a bad fourth.

THE REOPENING OF THE BRITISH MUSEUM READING ROOM.

Unbar the portal! Now again
Admit the seeker to the sought
Within this room to which pertain
The switches of the wires of thought;
Unbar the portal to the tide
Of minds that would be satisfied.

How fared the folk that, day by day
Accustomed hither to repair,
Might sit no longer here? Did they
Discover each a different lair?
Or did they all patrol the street
Averse from every other seat?

Who does not know may but surmise;
I know not, yet may risk a guess
That, with intent unfocussed eyes
Perceiving only nothingness,
The would-be Readers roamed without
Regardless what they were about.

Now hitherwards again shall come
The curious man, the studious maid;
The toll-tale fingerpost of a thumb
In many a volume shall be laid;
Enthusiasms awhile withstood
Shall reassert their hardihood.

Here one may silently peruse
The multitudinous leaves of "lore,"
Or trace the words one has to use
In their descent from far-off "yore";
Or do, indeed, a thousand things
Once quite impossible to kings.

A grave historian, that should vow
Research a candle for her shrine,
Will here establish why and how
This monarch ruled by right divine,
Or that usurper was rebuffed,
Or some great lady's neck was ruff'd.

The critic shall resume the pen
That, first with care transcribing notes,
To newly published writings then
Its acrid inkiness devotes—
The pen that sometimes takes a line
Circuitous or serpentine.

The journalist in quest of facts
Wherewith to feed the Daily Press
Will forage here on fertile tracts
That he may peaceably possess,
And hence, perhaps, refreshing grain
Bear to some journal—on the wane.

The snowy head of honoured age,
The youth with empyrean brow,
The hireling scholar and the sage,
And manhood wrecked—one wonders how
And womanhood both crabbed and sweet
In this famed room again shall meet.

Ah! dormant fancy here awakes,
And dull imagination glows,
And densest ignorance partakes
Awhile of what man knew, and knows;
Unbar the portal and let all
The guides to Treasure stand at call.

J. CARTWRIGHT FOTH.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

LADY FREDERICK.

The great success of Mr. W. Somerset Maugham's comedy at the Court Theatre is a circumstance, and a most agreeable one, which should bring considerable relief to the souls of all aspiring dramatists who might hitherto have been haunted by the notion that it was no good starting to write a play without a strong story to work at. "Lady Frederick" is brimful of telling lines, and it is acted to perfection. As to the story, it might be told in a nutshell without the smallest inconvenience to the kernel. Lady Frederick Berolles, a fascinating young Irish woman with a past which does not really belong to her, but to a younger sister whose sin she has with reckless generosity taken upon her own shoulders, is loved by a lordling whose mother and uncle do not approve of the match, and who do all in their power to prevent it. But they are saved further trouble in this direction by Lady Frederick herself, who, being a "good sort," and a good deal older than the lordling, chokes the young man off by letting him into certain toilet secrets which concern complexions sold in pots, and lovely curls bought by the yard; and who in the end receives and accepts a proposal of marriage from the uncle.

MISS ETHEL IRVING'S SUCCESS.

Miss Ethel Irving's impersonation of Mr. Maugham's heroine, the light and lively and thoroughly sound-hearted Lady Frederick, is the prop of the whole affair. Nothing more truly delightful has been seen in London-born comedy for many and many a day. With her irresistibly pretty ways and seductive Irish brogue, she holds the spectator captive whenever she is on the stage; and it is because of this that Miss Irving is of such tremendous service to the play as a whole, since its fate may be said practically to have depended upon the actress's ability to provide, in her own person and talents, a sufficiently convincing element of charm to account for the power her Lady Frederick exercises over the hearts and minds of her companions in the story. We are sometimes asked at the theatre to help a play to success by imagining the heroine to have all the charms that the author's intentions wrongly allege her to possess. This is going to the theatre not to be entertained, but to be made use of. At the Court we are given no such irksome task. Seeing Miss Ethel Irving is understanding Lady Frederick's influence over all with whom she comes in contact.

COURT PLAYERS.

In the opening scenes of "Lady Frederick," Mr. C. M. Lowne and Miss Beryl Faber, playing brother and sister, present themselves under circumstances which are rather startlingly reminiscent of their mission in "His House in Order." But Paradise Fouldes and Lady Mereston are not nearly so priggish as the immortal Ridgeleys in their attack upon the misunderstood Lady Frederick, if at first they seem equally bitter—and then, as has already been said, the lordling's uncle, Paradise, "marries the girl himself," and, moreover, pays up her debts beforehand, a movement on his part which can hardly be classed with the symptoms of Ridgleyitis. Still, to fined Mr. Lowne and Miss. Faber, as brother and sister, spying upon and preaching to a young woman with much the same kind of nature as that of the heroine of "His House in Order," is to be pardoned for feeling at first—only at first—a little bit anxious for Mr. W. Somerset Maugham's future. Mr. Lowne and Miss Faber, by the way, contribute no mean share to the comedy's success; such experienced players, to do otherwise, would have to adopt the unambitious methods of "Misere," and purposely play to make no points. Mr. W. Graham Browne, by whom the play is produced for Mr. Otho Stuart, is excellent as the lordling lover who comes out of the clouds when he sees Lady Frederick's complexion come out of a pot; Miss Florence Wood, as Mme. Claude, a Bond Street dressmaker, wisely resists a temptation to be extravagant—meaning this in the dramatic sense; and Mr. Arthur Holmes-Gore, appearing as the son of a moneylender, naturally makes the best of a somewhat bad bargain. His Captain Montgomery is acceptable enough as a sample of acting, but he is shadowed over with the disadvantage of playing a character that no one believes in the existence of; a man who, because a woman refuses to marry him, buys up her bills and take steps to forclose. Shylock himself might have drawn the line there.

OTHELLO AT "HIS MAJESTY'S."

It is a very proper and admirable enterprise on the part of Mr. Oscar Asche to produce "Othello" for a series of three matinee performances. For while his obvious fitness for the part of the Moor, in a physical sense, makes his ambition to interpret the character a very natural one, the tragedy is in itself so fine an acting play that the playgoer must welcome every fresh opportunity of seeing it performed with dignity and respect.

Mr. Asche has mounted the play soberly and quite richly enough. There are no gorgeous stage pictures to distract attention from the intensity of the fatalistic drama; yet there is no sense of inadequacy in the appointments of the occasion His acting version is simple and straightforward. After all, even the customary despoilers shrank from laying hands on the text of "Othello," so that there are no vile traditions to dispose of and no outrages to set right. Mr. Asche's omissions—amongst them the scenes of the wounding of Cassio—are prudent, and he retains all that is necessary for the development of the interest, whilst no one can call him mealy-mouthed in upholding in its franker form the intergrity of the text.

His own Othello is at moments very fine, though its merit is somewhat unequal. Comparisons are both odious and vain; but Mr. Asche's performance realises, it may be said, the physical expectations which it raises. He looks the Moor—whose colour he neither exaggerates nor minimises, rejecting equally the absurd negro theory and the fanciful conception that would make him merely a member of the family of Moro—and his great physical resources are very equal to the demands made on them. In that sense the passion and fury are well within his powers. But, possibly betrayed by this very capacity, he shows just such a tendency to rant, especially in the earlier outbursts, as a physically weaker man may show from mere bodily exhaustion. His Othello is very direct and forcible and powerful. But it is not very subtle. You may say, of course, that there is little subtlety in the character, the primitive clearness of which makes the contrast with Iago. Yet Othello was hardly so sound, unvarnished a tale as Mr. Asche makes of him.

Mr. Asche's delivery of the verse is resonant and emphatic, with occasionally accents a thought too commonplace. He was at his best in the scene where jealousy is first awakened in him, and in the last act, which he played with fire and tenderness, producing a noble effect of tragedy and pathos. Others may have made a more terrible thing of the "Fool, fool, fool," and Mr. Asche hardly got all that was possible of pity out of the line "My wife! My wife! What wife? I have no wife." But his Othello is a notable performance, sound in conception and strong in execution. It has energy and force, which are, when all is said, two qualities without which the most intellectual Othello must be ineffective on the stage.

Miss Lily Brayton found Desdemona well within her range.

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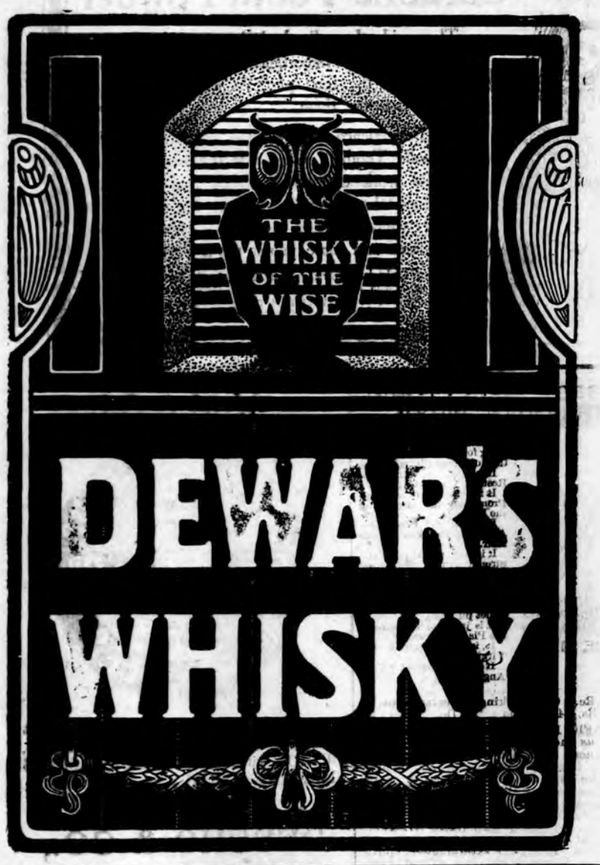

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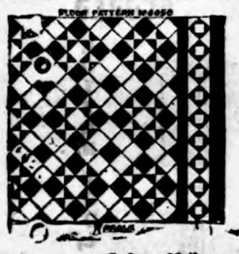

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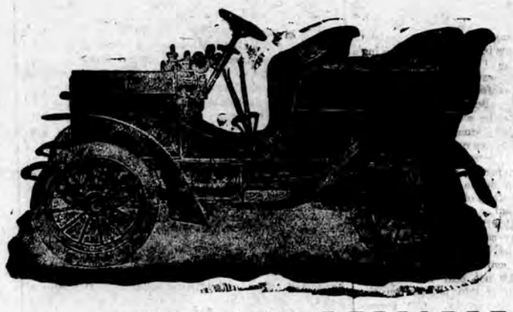

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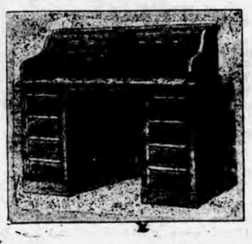

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